THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

April 17, 1948

NOT ENOUGH FOOD?

AN EDITORIAL

A Tricky Financial Mission

J. R. Kaim

Military Roundup

Frederick Lee

Political Sleepwalkers' Alarm

Franklin Wallick

PUBLIC OPINION POLL

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 109 PRICE CNC$80,000 NUMBER 7

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Unhappy Taiwanese

To The Editor:

I have just returned from a trip to Taiwan and regret to say that the Taiwan people are leading a much worse life than they did under the control of the Japanese, who politically oppressed them but economically improved their standard of living.

During the 50 years of the Japanese occupation, Taiwan was prosperously developed. It was electrified and its natural resources were exploited. People living in towns as well as in villages enjoyed the benefits of electricity and modern utilities, such as the radio, telephone and electric light. In public places, such as bus or train stations, theaters and cross-roads, there were no policemen and very few thefts occurred. Even small towns were equipped with hospitals and fire brigades.

But now the people in Taiwan suffer not only political suppression but also economic burdens. The ever increasing commodity prices are tightening their belts.

S. H. F.

Shanghai,
April 2, 1948.

Before May

To The Editor:

I am not surprised at the unhappy news that the Communist forces are about to cross the Yangtze River. As a matter of fact, the Reds have already captured several cities in Hupeh near Ichang, and now fighting is in progress at Chianli. No matter how weak and small are the Red forces, Chianli is about to fall. Refugees coming from Hupeh predict that the Communists will cross the Yangtze River before May.

The *Review* has been my bosom friend for these months. I always read it word by word, again and again and I can always get from it a clear idea of current events in the world.

LEE CHUNG-YOH.

Wukang, Hunan,
April 10, 1948.

For Five Tou Of Rice

To The Editor:

A Chinese proverb says: "Kowtow for five tou of rice" (爲五斗米折腰). Yesterday when I sauntered down to my office, I saw a woman crying over her loss of rice.....Her husband, a boatman, recently transported rice to our school from the town, with the pay of CNC$150,000. He stole some rice which was unfortunately discovered by our school manager, who then took away all the rice owned by the boatman, thus throwing the latter's whole family into starvation.....

I do not think theft is right, but I hate the school manager who mistreated these poor people. I believe everybody would steal if they are hungry. Therefore, before we judge a man's behavior, we must inquire of his motive..

L. T. W.

Chuichow, Chekiang,
April 8, 1948.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Peita Strike

To The Editor:

We shall be happy if this letter reaches you safely, as this is to tell you about the student strike we are now staging here in Peiping.

The present disturbance was first provoked by a press report of March 29 that the Peiping Garrison Headquarters received orders to outlaw the North China Students Federation through the North China President's Headquarters from the Nanking Government. On March 28 a welcome meeting was held for the Tientsin students at the "Democratic Plaza;" those present numbered about 10,000. Therefore, the following day the "Red Building" of the National Peking University (Peita), where the "Democratic Plaza" is situated, was blocked by gendarmes and plain-clothed secret police. These few days all the streets here have been patrolled by numerous such "ruffians." As a result of this, an incident happened on March 31. A student of Peita named Lu I-pang was assaulted and injured by a mob of so-called "ruffians" at the Hwai Wen Middle School on a visit to his sister there. There is no other course for us to follow than to resort to a strike against the Government.

Really we cannot see any legal reasons for the outlawing of our Federation, as the aims of the Federation are quite innocent. They are to promote friendship among our fellow students in North China and to unite ourselves for our own welfare and for the general cause of democracy. Moreover, the Federation is established on the common will of the students' councils of the universities, colleges, and schools in Peiping and Tientsin; the students' councils again are founded by general elections in the respective schools. Therefore, without a doubt the Federation is lawful in every respect so far as its innocent aims and legality of establishment are concerned.

From an analysis we can see clearly what the Government authorities are after. They are trying to use a tyrannical hand to break up the Federation to alienate us. Then they will take the second step to beat down the separate students' councils one by one. Furthermore, they think that if they are to gain confidence and loans from abroad, they have to convene the National Assembly under the mask of democracy and at the same time eradicate Communist elements and activities. No doubt they are now turning their rage upon us, which is ever increasing with the unfavorable military situation.

However, whatever may come we shall never flinch or retreat. According to the resolutions of a general assembly, in coping with the Government policy toward students, we shall take the following immediate steps:

(1) Join all the schools of North China in a united three-day strike;
(2) Call up and unite, if necessary, all the students throughout the country in the common cause of the protection of the Federation;
(3) Use every possible means to gain the sympathy and support of the people, from professors to the common masses;
(4) Telegraph immediately to Dr. Hu Shih, president of Peita, to have a direct talk on our behalf with the Government at Nanking.

Now we are already forged into steel-strong unity and ready to sacrifice everything for the noble cause. Here we resolve that the Federation of the students, by the students, and for the students shall never perish from North China.

Y. C. DOO,
Chairman of 1951 Class of the Department of Western Languages, The National Peking University.

Peiping,
April 3, 1948.

ROCHE
Headache in dark Africa...
Saridon
Saridon STOPS ANY PAIN IN LESS THAN 10 MINUTES AND IS PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS
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Difficult Life

To The Editor:

I am an ardent reader of your esteemed *Review* and am very interested in its "Letters from the People," "Special Articles" and "US Magazine Roundup".....

Because of poverty, I am not able to attend middle school and am forced to be a petty public servant. It is common knowledge that under the existing conditions, a petty civil servant's life is very hard. Most of my colleagues have no concern about the Civil War; what they are interested in is salary adjustment and the daily hike of commodity prices.....

WONG SZE LIANG.

Shanghai,
April 9, 1948.

An Old Deceiver

To The Editor:

The other day, a Mr. Chiao, an old educator, gave a two-hour speech in our school. To begin with, he said that two of his old friends have just come from Shantung, his native province and told him stories about the situation there. Then he started to attack the

Communists there—how they killed the rich and non-Communists, how they forced the poor to fight their war, to destroy buildings, highways and railways etc. "Whenever the Reds take a village, they take away all the things belonging to the people, such as rice, wheat, etc.," he said, "and the people there look pale; they have no food, no clothes and no freedom....." Finally he concluded, "Boys, you must be careful. If the Communists come here, we shall be killed, we shall be deprived of our property, liberty and our school...."

What a deceiver he is. We students of this school are truth loving and quite well informed. How can we be cheated? We sympathize with the poor and hate the privileged, especially men like the one mentioned above.

Dear Editor, I am neither a member of the KMT nor CP, I am only a peace and truth loving youth.

L. W. M.

Chungking, Szechuen,
April 1, 1948.

Stupid World

To The Editor:

...My heart bleeds for the fate of human beings. Last Sunday, I saw by the roadside, a dying infant under a bunch of grass. Again a cruel tragedy under the present circumstances — the cruel Civil War....Why should human beings keep on killing one another?

WILLIAM WANG.

Foochow, Fukien,
April 5, 1948.

Christianity In Sian

To The Editor:

Since our school removed to Sian, I have become acquainted with some of the foreign parsons in the church nearby and have participated in the Sian Christian Fellowship to learn the Holy Bible. Unlike our Chinese big shots who always show contempt for their inferiors or some professors who are not interested in teaching their students, these parsons are eager to tell others what they know.

I, like other youths, have acquired not a little English knowledge from these preachers of Jesus' doctrine. Nay, besides the English language, they also teach me to believe in truth. I often entertain the idea that world peace cannot be attained unless all mankind believe in Jesus, who has been crucified for the people of all classes that their sins might be forgiven. If the aggressors had been Christian, they would have laid down their knives rather than kill millions of innocent people. I have made up my mind to act as a real Christian.

CHIA CHUNG-YI.

Sian, Shensi,
April 3, 1948.

Feudal Landlords' Rule

To The Editor:

Hsieh Ching-an, in his "Plight of Honan" in your *Review* of March 27, praised the self-rule and the force of "min t'uan" (citizen army) in Wuensi. When he spoke of Hsieh Ping-ling, the "Commander" of Neihsiang, he laid it on with a trowel. Having been in Neihsiang for more than 16 years, I am sure I know much more about this place than Mr. Hsieh does. As a matter of fact, Neihsiang is ruled by a gang of feudal landlords. Formerly, it was governed by Pieh Ting-fang, who ruled the people with a rod of iron. They suffered under heavy taxes. The poor living in Neihsiang were much like a squeezed orange. It was true that very few thieves could be found there because no one dared to steal. Anyone found to be a thief would be put to death. When I was in Neihsiang, I saw a thief burned to death merely because he stole a pumpkin. Pieh Ting-fang was regarded as a t'u huang ti (local king); his words were law. Pieh died six years ago. The next t'u huang ti was called Liu Ku-san who died three years ago. Then Hsieh Ping-ling succeeded to the "throne." Hsieh took a leaf out of Pieh's book, thus the poor are continually oppressed by the third t'u huang ti. For the rich people, Neihsiang is a paradise on earth, but to the poor, it is no less than a hell.

All the min t'uan officers in Wuensi are feudal landlords. The poor can hardly escape conscription while the rich are granted exemption from it. The landlord's sons who have reached conscription age are sent to school to escape conscription. As a result, primary schools in Wuensi are full of over-aged pupils.

For the poor to fight against the peoples' liberation forces is for them to fight for the landlords' properties and their families. Hsieh Pin-ling himself is a famous feudal landlord, thus, it is not strange for him to fight desperately against the peoples' liberation forces. I dare say that the liberation forces near Neihsiang are certain to grow strong enough to annihilate Hsieh Ping-ling's gangsters. The fact that the min t'uan of Tenghsien (a district subordinate to Wuensi) has been captured recently by the peoples' force under the command of Chen Keng, indicates this trend.

Sian, Shensi,
April 4, 1948.

L. C. C.

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Down With Warmongers

To The Editor:

World War II has been over for only two and a half years. The dreadful sight of the war is still fresh in our minds; millions of men, women and children were killed, numerous factories, farms and houses destroyed, and ruins remain here and there. Most people of the world are still living from hand to mouth. Yet, there are warmongers longing for World War III. They exaggerate the contradictions among nations and challenge the peace loving people. We are eager to ask what would be the result, if another war really came. It was proved at the end of World War II that the force of an Atom bomb is 100 times more powerful than of TNT. No one can imagine how tattered the world would become after another world war. Maybe half—even all—of the human beings would disappear from the earth.

It is not easy to bring up a child and more difficult to cultivate him. When he grows up, he is expected to work for the welfare of human beings, as well as for himself, but not to kill others at the front.

No one wants war. Everyone wants to live calmly and peacefully, as we have no reason to slaughter one another. If someone says we have to fight, it only represents his own opinion. There is no reason for us to follow him. What we should do is to abolish him and everyone who advocates war.

W. Y. LEE.

Wuchang, Hupeh,
April 4, 1948.

MARVIN

—SWISS WATCH OF PRECISION

SINCE 1850

General Condition

To The Editor:

I regret to say that the *Review's* subscription rate for three months is equal to 30 percent of my poor salary of this month and I have to bid farewell to your magazine. Thus, we intellectuals, under the continuous soaring of commodity prices and the vain adjustment of salaries, are compelled to give up our reading to devote ourselves wholly to seek our living and gradually becoming tame and ignorant.

SHAOWEI KUNG.

Hengyang, Hunan,
March 30, 1948.

Our Only Weapon

To The Editor:

Our school representatives, sent to see the education authorities in Nanking about our living subsidies, returned with no result. Now we professors and students as a whole are on strike to sustain our demands. We are facing starvation and cannot help resorting to a strike which is our only weapon....

Simultaneously, we students are planning a relief movement to raise funds for our tuition fees. We earnestly hope people with warm hearts will give us sympathy and help.

Y. S. MOU.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
April 1, 1948.

Wants More Lessons

To The Editor:

I read closely the English lessons in the *Review* and find them quite helpful to Chinese students. I am sure many readers, especially those who take the *Review* as regular English reading material rather than as a magazine of current knowledge, value this column very much. But, because of limited space, as you have repeatedly explained, this column can only occupy one page in each issue, which, no doubt, is not enough to cover as much material as the reading circle expects.

I, therefore, suggest to you to publish another periodical especially for English lessons. As you have staff and a well-established printing house, it will not give you much additional trouble.

LIAO KOWE.

Chungshan, Kwangtung,
April 4, 1948.

Longer Life?

To The Editor:

Most of your readers whose views appear in these columns are concerned with the political, military and other aspects of life in China. I would like to introduce a new topic and to ask for information.

I recently read of a new wonder developed by an American scientist who has succeeded in extracting the growing secret—it is called chlorophyll—from some American plant.....This development, it is said, will enable scientists to make men live longer....Another secret of the world has been uncovered and we should all be thankful.

While many of your readers may wonder why I am so concerned with this matter at a time when all is chaos in China and when the world is getting ready for a new war, I think that this discovery—and many others that we have little time to hear or read about these days—may be much more important eventually than even the outcome of our present Civil War.

Might it not be better for more of us to devote ourselves to studying some subject of undoubted benefit to mankind than to be wasting our efforts in political struggle which may mean nothing in a few years? If one American scientist, as has the one I mentioned, can discover how to obtain chlorophyll from plants after only six years of research, has not he contributed more to the people of the world than say, President Chiang or Truman have during the last six years?

H. V. WONG.

Shanghai,
April 13, 1948.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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June 3	ss. Pres. Wilson	June 4	Yokohama	
June 14	ss. General Gordon	June 15	Yokohama	
June 21	ss. Pres. Cleveland	June 22	Yokohama	
June 29	ss. General Meigs	June 30	Hongkong	& Manila
July 19	ss. Pres. Wilson	July 20	Yokohama	
July 26	ss. General Gordon	July 27		

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Apr. 26	ss. Scott E. Land	Apr. 29

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

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Spear Societies

To The Editor:

According to the local military authorities' estimation, the irregular local Communist troops in Honan, under the command of General Liu Po-cheng, Chen Yi and Chen Keng, amount to 190,000; about 70,000 scattered in Eastern Honan, 69,000 in Western Honan, 31,000 in Northern Honan and 20,000 in Southern Honan.

To meet this force, the Government has reorganized the "chiang hui" (spear societies). They are local organizations of superstitious nature. The members use spears as their weapons and believe that as long as they murmur spells and draw charms, they will not be injured by bullets or any other outside force. In this province, there are three sections, the Yellow Spear Society, the White Spear Society and the Red Spear Society, popular in Northern Honan, Eastern and Southern Honan, and Western and Central Honan respectively. During the anti-Japanese war, members of these societies helped the Government troops and fought Japanese with brilliant records.

Now they are active in fighting the Reds. They have engaged with the Communists several times at Huanglinghsiang and seized over 5,000 rifles and a number of light and heavy machine guns from the Reds. They have been rewarded with CNC$50,000,000 from General Chen Cheng, chief of staff of the National Defense Ministry.

In view of the strength of the local spear societies, the Government has decided to enlarge and strengthen them and to supply them with new weapons. Chang Ta-wu, chairman of the Hopeh-Shantung-Honan Village Joint Defense Society, went personally to Hoche in Southwest Shantung not long ago to urge the local gentries there to organize spear societies.

It is estimated that the members of the spear societies at Fengchiu in Northern Honan amount to 20,000 and there are about 70,000 at Chenliu, Kihsien, Weishih and some other places near Kaifeng.

Recently the Government decided to reorganize all the spear societies into "Village Joint Defense Corps," for the original purpose of these societies was to protect the villagers from being disturbed by outsiders; therefore, they sometimes not only clash with the Communists but also with the Government troops. A few weeks ago, they clashed with a group of Government pacification troops somewhere in the Kaifeng hsien region.

Liu Mao-en, governor of Honan, issued a special order urging magistrates of this province to carry out the new decision. . . .

The gentries of the big villages in the vicinity of Kaifeng city recently decided to adopt the following resolutions: (1) To strengthen the "pao chia system"; (2) to set up sentries on various hsien borders so as to check suspicious persons; (3) to help the poor by supplying them with food and getting jobs for them; and (4) to ask local gentries to be chairmen of the Lien Chiung Hui.

Mark.

Kaifeng, Honan,
April 7, 1948.

CNC Depression

To The Editor:

With the bandit suppression campaign in full swing in Kwangtung, this hsien, Sinhui, like many others, is required to send a certain number of conscripts to Canton to be trained as members of the Provincial Peace Preservation Police Forces. In this hsien, instead of offering the fixed quota in accordance with Government promulgated conscription regulations, those who are subject to conscription usually scrape together sufficient money to buy substitutes, bidding a price of HK$200 per capita. This price is certainly a big attraction to needy people. It was learned that for the last two weeks, members of the Local Peace Preservation Police Forces in this city have been deserting and offering themselves as the substitutes mentioned above in this hsien or other hsiens, as the circumstances determine. These militiamen are in dire circumstances, thus it is easy to understand that they should choose to seize the opportunity of making a fortune. An interesting story is that a number of the substitutes are professional, i.e., they sell themselves as conscript substitutes in a certain hsien, then decamp in the course of time and resell themselves as such in some other district.

Even in this small city, Hongkong notes have become the pride of the times. Practically every merchant thinks in terms of HK money in his transactions. When he is asked about the prices of his wares, he more often than not charges them according to the current HK money exchange rates though nominally in Chinese national currency. Some stores, such as dispensaries, go so far as to openly charge in HK money. Meanwhile, all kinds of people exchange their fapi notes for HK notes. My amah recently bought a HK$5 bill....

JOHN H. C.

Sinhui, Kwangtung,
April 6, 1948.

Learning English

To The Editor:

As the English language is so popularly used in the world, it is necessary for us Chinese students to have a good command of English to deal with foreign countries, as well as increase our knowledge. To attain this goal, we must, first of all, learn how to speak English, seizing every chance to practice it. Simultaneously, we must learn English well, read it and write it often....

TU CHANG-CHIH.

Wukang, Honan,
March 29, 1948.

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US-Educated

To The Editor:

Charles J. Canning questions President Truman's wishes that the Kuomintang include "American-educated liberals" (*China Weekly Review*, April 3). In fact, "American-educated liberals" are lucky if they are not persecuted or put in concentration camps for their beliefs in what Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, or even Woodrow Wilson and Abraham Lincoln preached.

Obviously "American-educated liberals" does not apply to our beloved Shanghai mayor who got his Ph.D. from Princeton by glorifying "Ancient Chinese Political Theories" that propagate the divinity and infallibility of a Son of Heaven, no matter how detrimental such a Son of Heaven was to the people.

The fact is that under China's existing regime, there is no hope whatever for any real "American-educated liberals." One simple explanation is that leaders of all three "political parties" — the Kuomintang, the Youth Party and the Democratic Socialists—are not "American-educated liberals." They were all educated in Japan. They understand the principles of the Mikado and Der Fuehrer whose cardinal doctrines are that all masses are slaves of the ruler. They may talk about democracy, but they really do not know the democratic way of life as we know it.

I don't think President Truman or any of his Wall Street friends, who now entertain the illusion that the Kuomintang is a good organization for anti-Comintern purposes, really believe that "American-educated liberals" can cooperate with the Kuomintang's ruling clique. The White House has to tell the lie to its taxpayers that Nanking can be made an ideological friend.

Both Truman and Vandenberg and their kind know perfectly well that the more arms and money granted the Kuomintang, the more "American-educated liberals"—Li Kung-puhs and Wen I-taos—shall be shot or exiled or mysteriously kidnapped or forced to join the Reds to save their lives, unless the President and the Senator are fools.

Chou Fu-hai was aiding the enemy much more than Chen Kung-po, as almost any allied intelligence will disclose. Why was Chen Kung-po shot and Chou Fu-hai's life saved?

The simple answer is that Chou Fu-hai was educated in Japan and Chen Kung-po in America.

If you scrutinize the biographies of the bigshots in Nanking, you can be assured that those who returned from Japan and secretly negotiated with the Shogunates are at the top, and those "American-educated liberals" were and still are blacklisted in the category of "dangerous thoughts."

The United States is now a party to the crime of persecuting Americanism in China by unconditionally helping the Kuomintang's ruling clique. Those Americans who formulate the China policy are most un-American and are leading America to ruin.

The late Professor Giddings of Columbia University taught that every person possesses a conscience of a kind. Framers of the China policy in Washington and Wall Street apparently have no such conscience. They are inhuman, un-American and bound to doom.

The Reds may be very autocratic and totalitarian, but they treat their friends right. In turn, their friends fight for them. Since April 13, 1927, the Kuomintang's ruling clique has betrayed the Reds and so the Reds do not want them any more.

How can the Americans expect such a regime to include "American-educated liberals?"

GEORGE H. HUNG.

Hongkong,
April 7, 1948.

No Soldier

To The Edtior:

From the *Ta Kung Pao* of April 4, I learned that General Eisenhower has again refused to be nominated as a presidential candidate because he is a soldier. In the same paper of the following day, President Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have declined to be nominated as the Kuomintang candidate for presidency. He wished that such men as Dr. Hu Shih should be elected as president, and that he himself wished to be the premier of the Executive Yuan. As a citizen of the coming Constitutional Republic of China, I wish that General Eisenhower's refusal would set a good example to those who are running the presidential campaign in China.

Everyone who has noticed what the military leaders have bestowed upon us lao pai hsing since the establishment of the Republic of China would agree with me that no soldier should be elected president. Similarly, the premier of the Executive Yuan should not be a soldier. It would be even better if none of the present bureaucracy continued to hold their positions in the coming government.

T. T. L.

Chuchow, Chekiang,
April 7, 1948.

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Rural Man Blackmailed

To The Editor:

A few weeks ago, a kinsman of mine with his family fled to Kaifeng from their native town which had fallen into the hands of the Reds. Because of high rent and the housing shortage, they were obliged to build a small hut on a lot. This was approved by the landowner. Later on, however, they were charged with not having registered with the local authorities before they moved in the hut. Some small government officials who took advantage of my relatives being country people placed the charge. Becoming aware of approaching trouble, my kinsman gave a dinner to entertain those officials concerned and thus averted the forthcoming disturbance.....

I am troubled that such things occur, as China can never gain national strength and progress, nor can the oppressed people be liberated, as long as these practices are followed.

L. C. S.

Kaifeng, Honan,
March 29, 1948.

Evils Of Nepotism

To The Editor:

The National Government's demand for extraditing from Hongkong Hsu Tsi-chiang, alias Chu Kai-chong, who allegedly has defrauded the Chinese treasury of CNC$2,850,000,000 or more has revealed more the prevalent evils of nepotism, corruption and inter-clique rivalry of the Kuomintang's ruling class.

As a former director general of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank of Shanghai, Hsu Tsi-chiang has been granted a bail of HK$5,000,000. He claimed that he could not raise such a huge amount, but he is said to be living like a king in jail. He has engaged the best legal service and counsel.

Witnesses from Shanghai stated that Hsu conspired with Dr. Pang Ping-ching, now imprisoned in Shanghai and formerly boss of Tsen Ho Bank, Bah Chuen Bank and Trans-Oceanic Company in cheating the State and the public. Dr. Pang was educated in Germany and formally was a favorite of the Government.

Hsu is the son of the Generalissimo's private tutor, Hsu Chin-pu. With that strong background, young Hsu defied the C.C. faction and looked down upon other parasites. Another report alleged that Hsu tried to ally himself with T. V. Soong against C.C. faction.

When the Chinese Government demanded Hsu's extradition, Peter Sin, a Hongkong Solicitor, was hired to represent him. The leftists here think that the C.C. agents are after Hsu for revenge, but delegates from Shanghai who are negotiating the extradition belong to Tai Li's remnants. It appears that the Kuomintang secret police are all after the former chieftain of the postal bank, whereas the plutocrats of the regime are trying to save him.....

CHOU KUNG.

Hongkong,
April 4, 1948.

Genuine Intellectuals

To The Editor:

I have read J. K. Choy's letter and Dr. Hollington K. Tong's statement in the March 6 issue of your *Review*. Probably they both are well-educated and both have received the so-called B.A., M.A. and PH.D., but to many Chinese, they are just deteriorated Chinese intellectuals.

Genuine Chinese intellectuals have

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wisdom enough to judge whether the Government is good or bad, and they have faith in righteousness and justice. If they feel the Government is not good, they will fight it to the end. They will stand any brutal and cruel punishment, but they will never dream of establishing a state in a foreign land under that country's protection, leaving their countrymen alone to suffer. They will never quote any prominent figure's words to mask their real intentions; in order words, they have no partisans among them. They have no arms, no masses; but they work for the common cause of the welfare of the people. They only use their tongues and pens as daggers to the devils' hearts.

Did Ambassador Stuart direct his appeal to Chinese intellectuals of this type?

CHOW LIN.

Kunming, Yunnan,
March 27, 1948.

China Needs No MAG

To The Edtior:

A few days ago in Nanking I met some gentlemen of the Military Advisory Group. We talked and became friends. They are honorable men, coming from far beyond the Pacific, paid with the good salary of greenbacks and respected everywhere in China. I knew (as they told me) that they are Generalissimo Chiang's guests to "help" solve the miserable fate of China. All the time I was with them, I listened to them attentively, showing sympathy and gratitude for their mission. I assumed a sincere grateful air so as not to hurt them—our allied friends and war advisers.

But now, let me not deceive myself any longer. I must tell what I want to say.

Being a Chinese student, with normal reasoning and sense, one may readily understand what a miserable thing it is to have such a group of foreign military advisers in our capital, in Shanghai, in Formosa and in other places.

Yes, they are honorable guests invited to China by our Government. But they are bitter enemies, hated by all the peace-loving Chinese people. As an independent nation, and one of the big powers, China needs no such MAG—warmongering as it has always been.

However, I do not mean that something is wrong with these gentlemen. My regret is that their disastrous mission might possibly wrong China, wrong themselves and wrong the whole world.

Gentlemen, will you just read and think.

H. F.

Shanghai,
April 5, 1948.

Wants Introduction

To The Edtior:

I entirely agree with Mr. Cheng's opinions on learning English in his "Introduction Wanted" in the February 21 issue of the *Review*, and I have the same desire to acquaint myself with some English-speaking people. I hope you would kindly introduce me to one of your friends living at Hangchow. My address: 杭州浙江大學陳若珊

J. S. CHEN.

Hangchow,
April 8, 1948.

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The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 109 Shanghai, Saturday, April 17, 1948 No. 7

Not Enough Food?

IN PAST issues we have discussed the question of birth control in China, taking the view that if the population could be stabilized or even reduced this nation would not have such a struggle to feed itself. This is a very touchy subject to a great many people, especially in this country where large families are desired. Also, any mention of birth control brings down the wrath of both Catholics and Communists some of whom apparently see eye to eye on at least one subject.

It has been our contention—and still is—that until the arrival of the utopian day when China is completely industrialized with well paid workers fully employed in humming factories in a land characterized by peace and good government, the vast majority of the population cannot get enough to eat. In fact, a large percentage of the Chinese people, we predict, will continue almost indefinitely to live on a near starvation level, with thousands or even millions periodically dying because of flood, famine, pestilence or some other catastrophe. We have suggested that if there were less people here, there would be more land per person which would permit the introduction of mechanical and scientific farming, etc., etc.

Each time we have broached this subject, we have received a few concurring letters from children or parents who, as members of huge families, take the view that if there were only four or five in the family, instead of anywhere from seven to 10, the members could better enjoy the family's income. However, such letters have been in the minority, snowed under by wild blasts from some of our Catholic and Communist readers who hurl all manner of rebuttals at us. One point, consistently hammered upon by the Catholics, is that by advocating birth control we are little better than murderers and that if we wish to reduce the population, why not drop a series of atom bombs on China. They claim that there is no distinction between the two. Such a contention, based upon blind acceptance of dogma, is scarcely rational, in our view, and needs no comment.

The charge against us from some Communist readers usually follows the line that since the capitalists are responsible for all of the world's ills, they, therefore, stoop to many devices to shift the blame to others. One such device, they claim, is our suggesting that the great poverty in China is partly due to overpopulation. We are, they say, merely trying to mislead our readers by covering up our own sins and suggesting that the cure lies with the people, rather than with the elimination of ourselves. This logic is somewhat obscure and indeed tortuous to follow. It, like the charge of the Catholics, is based on dogma.

While we do not maintain that we are superhuman and cannot be argued with, or proved wrong, we feel that neither of our two foremost critics have produced any arguments worthy of consideration. We still think that birth control, or, if you don't like the phrase, "planned parenthood," is the answer to a lot of China's economic —and political—ills. We have recently come across a strong bit of support in an article appearing in the February issue of *Harper's Magazine*. Written by C. Lester Walker, a frequent contributor to *Harper's*, the article presents a few population and food facts which, we are sure, will give our critics, as well as our other readers, pause for thought.

* * *

MR. WALKER arrives at the same conclusion as have others who have viewed with alarm the rapidly increasing population of the world. He has been fortunate in having at his disposal several studies made by various groups so is able to back up his argument with facts. His conclusion is that there has never been enough food to feed adequately the world's population. What's more, population growth today is so outstripping increases in food production, that the world's ability to feed itself is certain to decrease with almost each coming year, unless, of course, some method of stabilizing — or perhaps reducing — population can be found.

Mr. Walker cites various authorities for his figures on population increases. All agree that the increase is tremendous. A State Department report issued last year says: "In spite of recent natural and man-made catastrophes, about 17,000,000 additional inhabitants were added each year during the past decade." The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization, reported that restoration of pre-war world food production would not be enough because world population is now increasing by as much as 20,000,000 per year. The Committee of European Economic Cooperation reported more of the same, saying that if European farming were restored to levels of former peak years, it would not be enough because of the increased population. The continent of Europe, despite the most destructive war in history during which millions upon millions were killed, gained in population by "at least 21,000,000" from 1940 to 1948.

Other parts of the world are facing just as phenomenal population increases. Japan is adding a million more people a year. Java, about

the most crowded spot on earth with 800 persons per square mile, will have 1,400 per square mile within the next generation if the present level of reproduction is maintained. China, excluding Taiwan, which doubles its population every 30 years, will double her estimated 400,000,000 figure in 99 years, if things "merely go along past lines," which, of course, means floods, famines, civil wars, etc. However, it is predicted, if given a period of reasonable stability, China can *treble* her population in 99 years. The population dilemma in India is almost unbelievable. If India could reduce her death rate to that of the US, "she can fill five earths like our present in a century."

* * *

IT IS at this point that Mr. Walker asks whether or not we can feed ourselves. His answer, as we have already said, is in the negative. He proceeds to examine the various possibilities for increasing the food supply, opening new areas to cultivation by clearing jungle, irrigating desert, etc. He studies the prospects for greater yield through better farming methods with improved seeds. He investigates the seas as sources for both meat and vegetable. In short, he covers the whole range of prospects for more food. His conclusion is that while food undoubtedly can be increased greatly, especially if regulated by an international agency which would tell each nation which crops to raise and which to discontinue wasting soil and effort on, it cannot hope to catch up with the increase in population.

Sir John Boyd Orr, head of the UN's food committee, is cited as the authority for the statement that even before the war, when there were a great many fewer mouths to feed than now, *two-thirds* of the people of the entire world were undernourished *all the time*. Mr. Walker calculates that in order to be well fed under present conditions it would require two and one-half acres of arable land for each person. However, the world's present population is estimated at two and one-quarter billion, while the amount of crop producing land on the earth is estimated at no more than four billion acres. Thus, today there is only about one and three-quarters acres per person. In the light of these figures it is easy to see how Orr arrives at the conclusion that two-thirds of the world's population does not get enough to eat.

In examining the prospects for increased food production, Walker sounds a pessimistic note when he discusses the situation in the United States, which is usually presumed to be producing sufficient food. He cites the experts who claim that while America is producing huge amounts of food now, the soil will not stand the current rate much longer. US Government soil experts, he says, are predicting a new American dust bowl because of the farming of huge areas which should be left in cover crops. Government technicians estimate that already, because of uneconomic farming, waste and neglect, the US is losing by erosion each *24 hours* enough protective top soil to cover *8,000 acres*. A food shortage is predicted for the US in the not so distant future.

* * *

WALKER's conclusion is that if the world's population can be limited to 2,000,000,000 people, somewhat less than today's figure, within 150 years the earth can feed itself adequately. This is based on the assumption that it would take 150 years to bring about a quarter of a billion reduction in population and a 100 percent increase in food production. In this event man, "for the first time in history would be able to give everyone on earth adequate food." He warns that if we do not make the attempt, "our children and our children's children are, by all odds, very likely to struggle much more painfully, thanks to the inevitable famines, epidemics and wars of a chronically hungry and overpopulated world."

Mr. Walker has drawn some very startling conclusions, very few of which we would not be inclined to accept. He has attacked the problem of overpopulation on a very sound basis, the problem of food. We think that some of the other related aspects, such as general health of parents and children, are also worthy of discussion. In China today there is little hope for the young couple in the lower income brackets, both in town and country, if they produce children at the maximum physiological rate. Aside from inability to feed many mouths adequately, the questions of housing space, sanitation, education, proper time for family attention, etc. are beyond solution.

We feel that the population problem is one of the more serious that we face today. We would be interested in hearing our readers' opinions on this vital subject.

Tax Exemptions

LAST week we made a few criticisms of the new American tax bill which was passed into law over the veto of President Truman. This week we also have some criticism to offer on tax matters, although in a different part of the world. According to press dispatches appearing in the Shanghai press, it has been decided that Government-owned and Kuomintang-owned enterprises are exempted from the special relief tax.

One might make a case for exempting government-owned business and industrial establishments from an assessment which was to be levied on all private commercial firms on the ground that there is no point in the Government taxing itself. However, even that would not be too justifiable, in our view, since these government firms presumably are in competition with private business and should be made to operate under the same conditions. Otherwise, it is always easy for bureaucrats, anxious to enlarge their realm, to point with pride to the economy of Government-run outfits—which pay no taxes—and urge extension of the system. In any event this is a point which may be argued.

However, we can see no conceivable excuse for exempting Kuomintang-owned business firms from this tax or any other tax or restrictive re-

gulation. After all, the Generalissimo has declared the Tutelage period, during which the Kuomintang taught the country the blessings of democracy, to be at an end. The Party and the State are supposed to be two different things, especially now that there are three parties, as well as several independent personages taking part in the Government.

If one accepts any reasoning which admits special privilege for Kuomintang-operated business establishments, one must also admit that the same logic should apply to the Young China Party and the Democratic Socialist Party. Further, the property of independent politicians holding public office should be tax free since they undoubtedly employ their personal fortunes in the same way as the KMT employs its revenue gained from business.

Obviously the whole thing is not logical. It is merely another example of special privilege and should not be allowed.

Public Opinion

PUBLIC opinion, a formidable thing in European democracies and in America, is almost non-existent in China, at least as far as its having any appreciable influence upon events is concerned. This difference is emphasized by the fact that the expression "public opinion" is constantly heard in the West, while it is scarcely mentioned in this country.

In America, although public opinion has always been a powerful factor in social, economic and political fields, it frequently has been difficult to determine just what the public view upon any given question might be. In recent years, various research groups have tried different schemes for "sampling" opinion. The best-known of these surveys is the one conducted by Dr. George Gallup. His investigators daily interview hundreds of Americans from all conceivable walks of life throughout the nation. These people are asked questions on all sorts of topics which are felt to be of interest. Through the years the Gallup Poll, as it is known, has become so accurate in its predictions that—in addition to performing an almost invaluable public service—it is a factor with which politicians and others must reckon.

In fact, public opinion polls in America have now reached such a state of development that they are almost part of the governing system. In the past Congressmen, for example, theoretically acted in the matter of legislation along lines which they *thought* best suited the interests of both the nation as a whole and their own particular constituents.

With the advent of the public opinion poll, however, this changed since every congressman can pick up his daily paper and at a glance see what the nation as a whole, or his particular section, thinks of almost any given question of major importance. The pollsters, experts in their methods of sampling and of weighing the answers according to economic, geographic and other factors, can do a much more efficient job than any individual.

Thus, at its present stage of development, the public opinion poll has become in some measure a policy maker. Few congressmen can continually ignore the opinions of their constituents if they propose to stay in office for very long. Such a development has both advantages and disadvantages. The representative now knows pretty much what his backers want him to do and this is a powerful incentive to force a legislator to represent the people, rather than his own or some other small vested interest.

On the other hand, it puts the enlightened and well intentioned legislator at the mercy of the racial, economic, personal and other prejudices of the people in his native place.

A good example of how this works was the case of the late Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, one of the outstanding legislators of his time and a man of truly high intellect. He served in the US Senate for 30 years, during which time he engaged in a minimum of political boondoggling. It might be said that he eventually became a national character and in the strict sense of the word he did not "represent" his constituents in that he did not spend much of his time listening to their desires or in trying to secure monetary or other rewards for his own state. He "got away" with this for a long time, but in the end he was defeated in his home state by an electorate tired of being ignored. His successor, Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, is a more "typical" politician. He has yet to show any real stature as a legislator or statesman, but he does know how to keep his political fences mended.

* * *

ALTHOUGH public opinion is apparently of little concern to most political, military or other figures in China, there are some people here who are interested in finding out what various sections of the public may think about different matters. Obviously, in a country so briefly removed from feudalism as China, there actually cannot be much public opinion about national or international affairs among the broad mass of the illiterate farmers and workers whose entire day is taken up with eking out a subsistence living. However, the number of articulate persons is growing each year and, while they represent only a fractional part of the whole population, their influence is great.

Prior to their closure by the authorities, the *Wen Wei Pao* and the *Lien Ho Wan Pao* frequently asked a series of questions of their readers regarding current political affairs. Since these two liberal-leftist papers were widely read by students and other groups of somewhat similar political attitudes, the answers to questions on subjects, such as the Civil War, etc. could generally be foretold. However, the attempt was certainly worthwhile.

About a year ago the editors of the *Review* decided to query some of its readers. However, again the appeal was made to a very limited audience since only literate people—in fact only those literate in *English*—were reached. The *Review's* poll revealed even less in the way of

"public opinion" than the polls of the two aforementioned papers since the questions were mainly connected with reading habits and with the reader's personal activities.

The latest attempt at conducting a poll in China is the one just concluded by Globe Wireless, a local American firm. Again the audience is limited, but as the organizers point out, this is more or less of a sample and additional and more extensive ones are contemplated.

The Globe Poll contacted 597 businessmen and businesswomen of various nationalities in Shanghai. Three hundred and seventy-eight people, or well more than 50 percent of those queried, answered the questionaire forms. Some of the answers were rather surprising. To "What single factor do you consider to have contributed most to China's current economic situation?", 267 persons replied, the "Civil War," while only two people attributed it to the "Russian rape of Manchuria." Another answer which should be of interest to Chinese officials, was "Government maladministration and/or inefficiency, which was the view of 35 people, the next highest answer.

The second question, "What would you suggest to remedy effectively that situation within the current year?" elicited 221 replies to the effect that the Civil War should be ended. Next in order was, "clean up the Government," which was the view of 41 people. Twenty-one people advocated American economic and military aid, 13 suggested that the Chinese people should be educated and developed, 11 thought import and export restrictions should be relaxed, while 10 advocated the liberalization of the Government. The remaining answers were the views of only a few people, such as the suggestion, "Convert the Chinese Reds to Christianity," which was advocated by two people.

Another pertinent question asked if it was thought Chinese good will for Americans had deteriorated since VJ Day. Two hundred and three people answered, "Yes," while 157 said, "No." The remainder "didn't know." Those who answered "yes" were asked why they thought this deterioration had occurred. Thirty-five said it was because of the slowness of American aid, 31 attributed it to successful Communist propaganda, 21 thought it was mismanagement of US financial aid, 19 said it was because the Chinese tended to blame others for their trouble, 15 said it was caused by Chinese nationalism, 13 said it was because Chinese didn't understand US politics, while 10 put it down as Chinese ingratitude for aid already received. Other answers were varied, such as "KMT anti-foreignism," and "carpet-bagging US businessmen."

* * *

WE think the Globe Poll, although admittedly limited in scope, is a most interesting step and we hope that it will be continued, as is now planned, and that it will be extended to cities in the interior. Polls have done a lot toward arousing a dormant public opinion in America and we think the same might be done here.

25 Years Ago In The *Weekly Review Of The Far East*

Change Of Policy?

April 14, 1923.

If the news reports are true that American financial interests have loaned to the Japanese Oriental Development Corporation a considerable sum of money for use in Manchuria, it is a fact of very great significance in the future relations of the United States toward China—financially, economically and politically. .....If the loan has been made as the news reports indicate, it means that the State Department is satisfied as to the terms, either that or the State Department has decided it no longer is worth while for the United States to endanger its friendly relations with other Oriental states in China's behalf when China apparently does not appreciate or desire America's altruistic assistance...

* * *

Suggests Rent

Much has been said regarding the legality of Japan's position in Manchuria since the action of China's parliament in repudiating the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 upon which Japan based her right to sit on the Liaotung Peninsula after March 25, of this year which was the date of expiration of the lease under the old Russian agreement with China which Japan assumed after the Russo-Japanese War....Mr. Obata, the versatile Japanese minister in Peking, once stated to an American newspaperman that it was possible to get anything in Peking by the judicious use of money with Chinese officials. Peking is very hard up now. Why does not Japan try the offer of an annual rental for the Liaotung Lease and observe the reaction in Peking? This would do a lot toward the solution of at least one phase of China's serious finance problem.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Will Japan Fight USSR?

April 16, 1938.

Is Japan actually attempting to provoke a war with Soviet Russia, or are the daily series of potentially explosive events cropping up in North Saghalien, where lie Japan's oil and coal concessions, and the growing belligerency of Nipponese military toward the Soviets merely a staged drama to arouse the lagging war spirit of Japanese citizens, now definitely weary of the China campaign? While the Soviets, keenly watching Japan's activity off the Siberian coast, charged that the Sino-Japanese war has revealed the whole rottenness of the military and economic structure of Japan, and the Tokyo foreign office countered with, "If Soviet Russia cares to aggravate the situation, we shall not hesitate to respond," the world this week wondered as to the eventual outcome...

* * *

Reflections

History, to note with a certain amount of triteness, has a strange way of repeating itself. Tearing a page from the current panorama and placing it beside the events prior to 1914, when Kaiser Wilhelm's insatiable ambitions plunged the world into a four-year holocaust, it appears that German history has made a complete cycle in the period of 24 years. German ambitions today are as great as when the Hohenzollerns completed the massing of their military might..... So, once more the German Eagle has spread its claws and sunk them into Austria, the land of Adolf Hitler's birth. Where next will the Fuehrer strike? Will it be Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania or the Ukraine? Astute political observers believe he may be considering a compromise with Poland whereby Poland should control Lithuania in exchange for Reich expansion into Danzig and possibly the Polish corridor.

Recent Developments On China's Civil War Battlefronts

FREDERICK LEE

Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review

THE spectacular spring campaign between the Nationalists and the Communists which started late last February was marked by a series of five coordinated contests, resulting in a drastic change of China's military situation.

The Communists, immediately after their successful winter drive, chose the Shensi battlefield as the starting point of their spring offensive. Concentrating on the use of strong mobile forces and applying up-to-date weapons, they succeeded in capturing and annihilating 110,000 Nationalist forces and taking over 35 towns and cities since the beginning of the Spring drive, which led to a series of military setbacks on the part of the Nationalists.

Before plunging into an analysis of the causes of the Nationalists' failure in the first stage of the spring campaign, it is helpful to review the five vigorous battles which forecast the outcome of the Communist spring offensive.

Battle Of Yichuan

The battle of Yichuan, southeastern base of Yenan, began at the dawn of February 29 when Communist Generals Pang Teh-huai and Wang Cheng massed 12 reorganized divisions around that strategically important area and launched a vigorous drive toward the city.

Under unexpected strong artillery fire, the first encounter was brought to a close on March 3 with the result that six reorganized brigades under the command of the famed Nationalist General Liu Kang were lost and mostly captured by the Communists.

This heavy blow apparently stunned the newly-married General Hu Tsung-nan who swiftly issued an order to his troops stationed at Northwestern Honan to rush reinforcements to the lost city.

In a lightening drive, however, the Communists, before the arrival of Hu's reinforcements, swept down the Yenan-Sian line and took over five points (Kianchuen, Chungpu, Yichung, Lohsien and Paisui) in Central Shensi, completely cutting the supply and communication lines between Sian and the former Communist Capital, Yenan, while the rushing Nationalist reinforcements were barred outside the southern gate.

After these swift military moves, it is easy to see that the bottleneck in Northern Shensi has been cut in the throat with the positions of the remaining KMT-held cities in that area, Yenan and Lochuan, the latter 50 miles south of Yenan, isolated from each other—very much similar to the positions of Changchun and Kirin in Manchuria before the Nationalist withdrawal from the latter city.

CIVIL WAR GOES ON IN CHINA

From The New York Times

General Hu Tsung-nan, prior to this disastrous campaign, had at his disposal 28 reorganized brigades, or some 250,000 men, which included two crack brigades. After the encounter, however, only 23 brigades, including one remaining crack unit, were retained. These forces are now stationed in Central and Northern Shensi (12 brigades), Southern Shensi (one brigade), Northwestern and Western Honan (nine brigades) and Southern Shensi (one brigade). It is obvious, judging from this, that General Hu cannot afford to lose any more of his units, or, he would not even be able to prevent the Red troops from entering Szechuan and other Western provinces.

The battle of Yichuan which marked a turning point in the military situation in the Shensi battlefield, has enormous bearing upon the entire China war zone. To an appreciable extent this battle helped the Communists capture the strategically important city of Loyang in Northern Honan, thereby endangering the Nationalist position in Central China even more.

Battle Of Loyang

The Communist attack on Loyang, linking base of Sian in the West and Chengchow in the East, took place early last month. Taking advantage of the heavy transference of Nationalist forces from Northwestern Honan to Northern Shensi immediately after the battle of Yichuan, and the under-estimation of the Nationalist High Command toward their bold attempt, the heavily armed detachments under Communist General Chen Keng fast approached the city on three sides—from the east, the west and the south and battered the bastion with tons of artillery shells.

On March 10 all the cable and communication lines between this old city and Sian and Chengchow were disconnected; and after fierce block-to-block fighting, the 206th Youth Army Division which garrisoned the city was captured by the Red victors. The Communists claimed that they took the city on March 12, the same day their comrades in Manchuria captured the important junction of Szepingkai, but reports from Sian, however, disclosed that the actual date was March 14.

In view of the far-reaching military and political consequences brought about by the loss of Loyang, strong mechanized units were rushed by the Nationalist Command in Chengchow to attempt to recapture the city or better, to deal a return blow on the Red victors who, they presumed, would retain the booty at all costs.

To the surprise of many military observers, General Chen Keng lodged in the old city for only four days

and seemingly found himself in an uncomfortable condition after years of staying in the countryside. He withdrew his troops together with all the booties from the important base on March 18 and spread the forces around its neighborhood. The same day, the Nationalist mechanized divisions arrived and not until after a fortnight did they discover that they were actually trapped by fast moving "bandits." On April 7 the Information Office of the National Defence Ministry in Nanking announced the re-loss of Loyang with the explanation that the Northern Honan city "which has practically lost its strategic significance" was actually abandoned voluntarily by the Nationalists on April 4.

No matter whether the old city was lost or voluntarily abandoned, its control by the Communists will mean the closure of the Nationalists' gateway to the rich Shansi province and the severance of much-needed connections between the two major KMT directing bases of Sian and Chengchow along the paralyzed Lunghai railroad. Moreover, it means the Communists from then on, will have another Shihchiachwang in Central China and will be able to merge their Shansi, Honan and Shensi war areas into one consolidated piece, which will facilitate their movement further to the south.

Battle Of Shantung

In coordination with the Honan and Shensi contests, General Chen Yi, one of the noted Communist generals, after a "mysterious" expedition to Western Shantung in the middle of February, started operation along the western section of the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway on March 11 and, to the surprise of able Nationalist General Wang Yao-wu, took over nine townlets including the coal mining center of Poshan, within one week's time, thus completely paralyzing communications linking the east and west of the province.

This battle, which promptly spread toward Kiaotung Peninsula where the Nationalists were compelled to abandon three big ports and cities of Weihaiwei, Lungkow and Bonlai early this month, has put General Wang Yao-wu's forces in an extremely unfavorable position with the Red troops who are seriously threatening the Shantung Capital, Tsinan, and the chief Kiaotung port, Chefoo.

While the two warring groups, up to the moment this article was written, were still struggling for control over the two doorways of Changyi and Weihsien to the Kiaotung projected sector, diversionary fighting spread along the two sides of the Tsinan-Pukow railway section, frequently threatening the 600-mile East China artery which was restored to service only four months ago.

The results of the first Shantung battle after the current Communist spring offensive was started were threefold: loss of 19,000 Nationalist forces, loss of 70 miles of railway from Changdien, east of Tsinan, to Lingtse, west of Weihsien, to the Reds, and the merging of the two Communist-controlled war districts in Shantung—the Pohai and Central Shantung war districts. If Changyi and Weihsien were lost to the Communists (which appears very likely), another important war district, the Kiaotung district, would be organically linked with Central Shantung. This situation, of course, will support the Communists' growing offensive in Northern Kiangsu, and in the not-too-distant future, will be the Reds' headquarters in Eastern and Southeastern China.

Battle Of North Kiangsu

The battle of north Kiangsu was inaugurated on March 6 when the Red troops under the command of General Su Yu struck out in a westward direction with their arrows pointed toward Paoying and Szehsien, two important KMT bases, to north Kiangsu. At the same time, another Red column headed in a southward direction and conducted large-scale diversionary warfare up to the northern bank of the lower Yangtze.

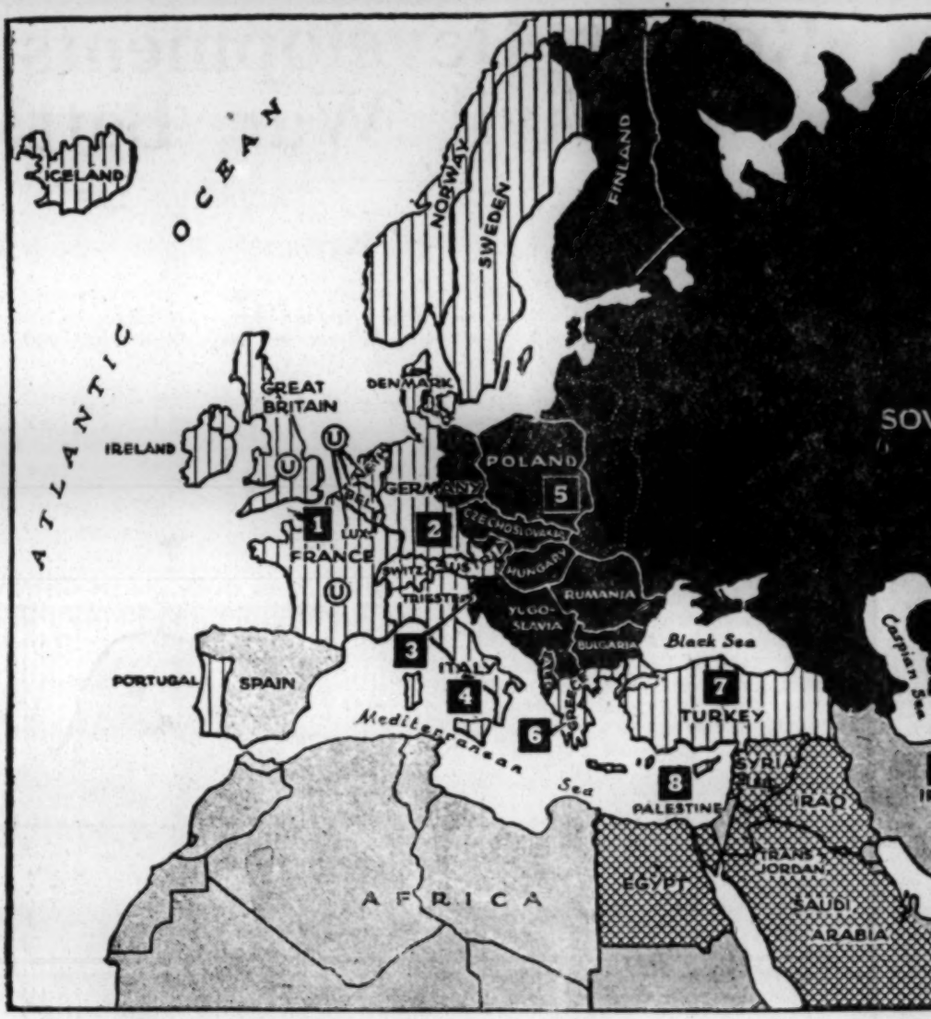
This widespread campaign which combined mobile and guerilla activities into one hot stove may be taken as a Red gesture to turn Northern Kiangsu into a current Shantung and, coupled with the increasing activities of General Chen Yi's first, second, tenth and eleventh columns west of the Tsinan-Pukow line, break up the Nationalist defense system around Hsuchow, their most important military base in East China.

Although, at present, the two antagonistic groups are fighting on an equal basis with 40 KMT battalions rivalling two Red columns in this parallelogram area, it is, however, noteworthy that the Communist position in that devastated zone is growing more and more advantageous as compared with that existing at the first stage of the Civil War. In contrast, the Nationalist situation there is forced daily to the defensive.

As the Communist holdings in north Kiangsu are gradually merging with the Shantung military area, thereby menacing the eastern flank of Hsuchow, many indications are that General Chen Yi will paralyze the southern section of the Tsinan-Pukow lifeline in the near future and join hands with his comrades east of the railway, with the possible result that Hsuchow might be rendered into a similar position as present-day Mukden. If this speculation comes true, not only would it be extremely difficult for the Nationalists "to wipe out the Communist bandits south of the Yellow River within three to six monhs," but the Nationalists would find themselves incapable of effectively garrisoning the lower range of the Yangtze and preventing the Red forces from crossing China's Mississippi in the visible future.

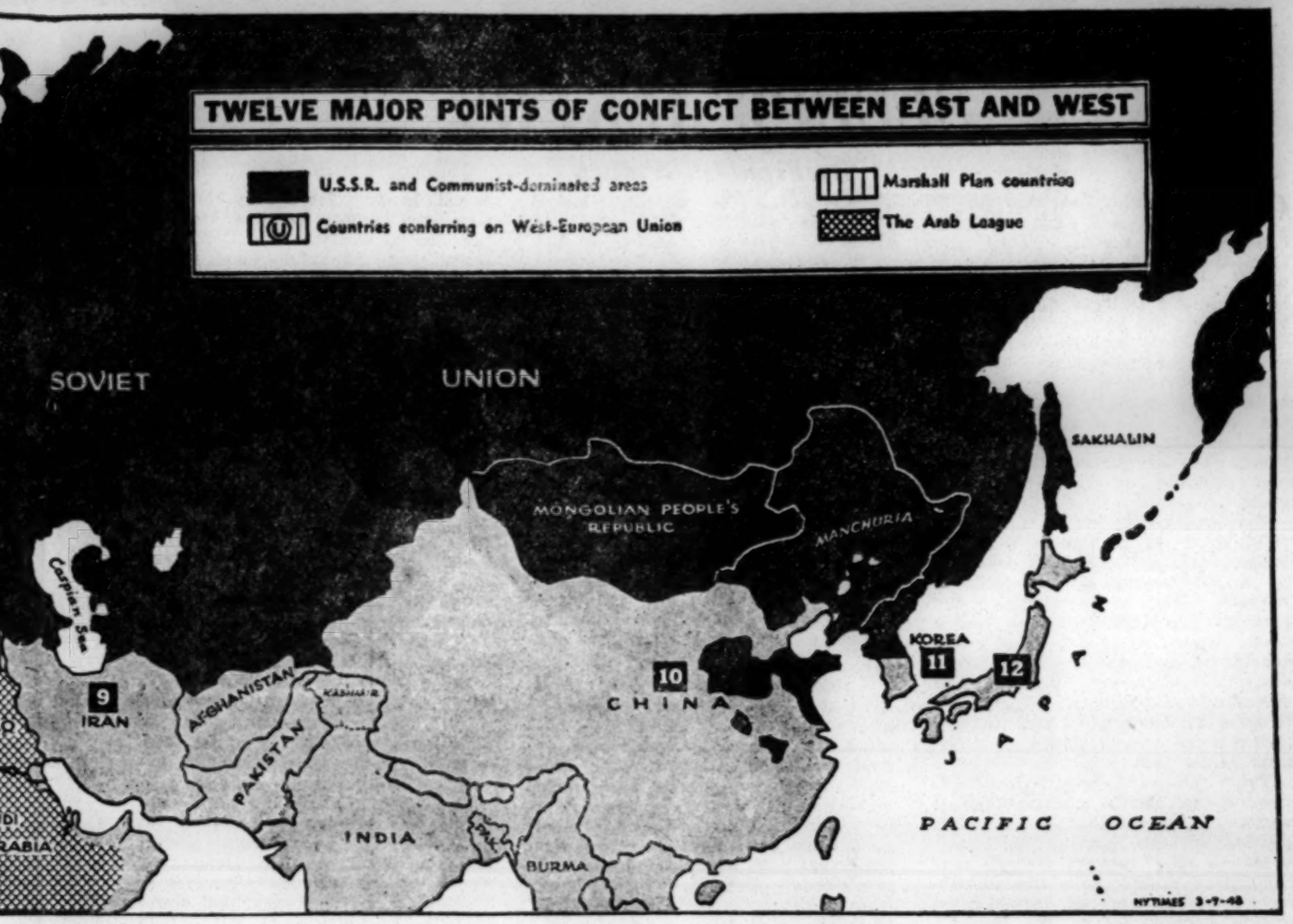
Battle Of North China

Calling on their rank and file soldiers to make efforts "for a punitive expedition against the brigand General Fu Tso-yi," the Red commanders of the Shansi-Chahar-Hopei area began the latter part of March a series of disruptive attacks with the set purpose of paralyzing the four North China railways—Peiping-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Mukden and Peiping-Suiyuan—and trisecting the KMT holdings in Ho-



The above map, from the *New York Times*, shows the 12 major points of conflict between the United States and Russia.

(1) EUROPEAN UNION—Western powers seek to unite to halt expansion of USSR.
(2) GERMANY-AUSTRIA—Control of this political economic key to Europe is at stake.
(3) TRIESTE—Inability to agree on a governor led to Allied proposal to return to Italy.
(4) ITALY—
decisive
(5) "SATEL
the non
(6) GREECE
against
(7) TURKE
ment ag



ITALY—Struggle for Italy has hit pitch with approach of decisive elections day after tomorrow.

"SATELLITE" STATES—Communist expansion threatens the non-Communist West.

GREECE—US gives military advice and financial aid against Communist-led rebels.

TURKEY—US sends military supplies to bolster Government against Soviet pressure.

(8) PALESTINE—Future of this key to Middle East is involved in partition struggle.

(9) IRAN—Government, backed by US resists Soviet pressure for oil concessions.

(10) CHINA—US supports Nationalist Government in bitter struggle with Communists.

(11) JAPAN—USSR opposes US control of this strategically important Pacific area.

pei, Southern Chahar and Northern Shansi.

In what the military reporters termed the "Inner Mongolia Offensive," the Red units, composed of four columns or 12 reorganized divisions, opened their attack on the Peiping-Suiyuan artery on March 20 and succeeded in capturing four major points between Kalgan and Tatung.

To some extent, this disruptive warfare is of a diversionary and attritional nature and is regarded by some military observers as a step to help the Manchurian Reds enter China Proper.

However, it should be noticed that first, this North China campaign was designed to fight General Fu Tso-yi's "new mobile strategy," which primarily is based on the fast movement and transportation of troops and war supplies and the coordination of the application of strong air forces; second, by trisecting the area between Peiping, Kalgan and Tatung, the Communists would be able to break up the "point-and-line" defense system now adopted by the KMT High Command and press the latter into isolated strongholds like those existing in Manchuria at present; and third, after the imminent merge of the Manchurian and North China war districts, fresh and continuous Red reinforcements could be transferred from Manchuria to North China and thence to Central and Eastern China, thereby spoiling the Nationalist plan of "protecting North China by holding Manchuria and protecting Central and South China by holding North China."

Summary

Summarizing the series of spring contests, we observe a number of characteristics which have never been witnessed throughout the course of the Civil War that have become obvious since the inauguration of the Communist spring offensive:

(1) Unlike the situation existing at the first stage of the armed conflict from July to November 1946, when the Nationalists were on the offensive in all areas, they are now forced to the defensive in the face of menacingly strong Communist attacks. It is obvious by now that the Nationalists have largely lost the initiative in the war and have to pin their hope of turning the military tide on Washington. The Communists, on the other hand, now hold the initiative and superiority throughout all the war zones and are preparing to cross the Yangtze and take over the areas south of the river.

(2) Unlike the situation existing at the first and second stages of the war from July 1946 to June 1947, when the Nationalists had their various war fronts organically linked with one another and the Red areas were severed into separate and disconnected pieces, the different Nationalist fronts are now isolated from one another. The Communists are fast recovering their cities and communication lines and merging their separate war-zones into one connected entity.

(3) The Communists, after the capture of large quantities of made-in-USA weapons and munitions and years of conscientious training, effectively conduct positional warfare against their opponents in supplementation to their dexterous mobile activities. The Nationalists have practically lost their superiority in armament which they enjoyed before last June and it appears very likely that more wide-scale positional fighting will develop.

(4) The military contest is intimately interrelated with the battle of land reform which is swiftly progressing in the different war areas. It can be expected that the battle of land reform, although it has assumed extensive proportions only recently, will grow ever more intense, especially after the imminent crossing of China's Mississippi by the Red forces.

ALARM CLOCK FOR POLITICAL SLEEPWALKERS

By Franklin Wallick

CHINESE intellectuals and liberal democrats are not sleeping quietly these nights. They are haunted by a terrible nightmare in which the liberal world has been hurled into a railroad station about to be blown up by an atomic bomb. There are only two trains left, one to Wall Street and the other to Moscow. Because Wall Street is the habitat of hopeless imperialists brooding over bags of gold while the world suffers, the liberals are reluctantly buying tickets for Moscow and climbing on the Kremlin express.

The organized Left is promoting this notion just as vigorously as the organized Right. The Left does this to make communism palatable to liberals sick of corruption and misery. The Right does it to justify these anachronisms while a grand scheme linked to American power destroys communism. Both imagine America embarked on a campaign to wipe out communism and use any government which happens to be near to do this.

This political dream world is created by subtle salesmanship of various journalistic narcotics, peddled by both Nanking and Hongkong to the unwary liberal, now completely dulled to a discriminating interpretation of complicated world events. Before the Kremlin express pulls out of the station, there is still time for the political sleepwalkers to wake up. The alarm clock which arouses them from that delicious drug which simplified the world into blacks and whites, will reveal that there is more than Wall Street lurking on the Right.

Left Issues

Most of the issues which have aroused conflict in the world today, are not between capitalism and communism, but are issues within the Left itself. The violent tirades against social democracy by the Cominform's "Daddy" Zhandov, indicates that there is more than capitalism which arouses the ire of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately it is not generally known how deeply American politics is furrowed by socialist thinking which views the Socialist government of Great Britain with comradely friendship and admiration. Indeed, both the Nanking Conservatives and the Hongkong Communists have virtually obliterated any news about the liberal-socialist tradition still very strong in influential sectors of American politics.

In the eyes of many Chinese liberals Henry Wallace has become the trustee of the Roosevelt tradition, which by some magnetic force of personality is capable of dispelling Russian fears of America. The *New Republic* is generally looked upon as the liberal gospel in America, where as a matter of fact it is only one of many liberal publications, most of which differ radically from the *New Republic* on important points of foreign policy. *Harpers, The Nation, The Progressive, The Christian Century, Survey Graphic,* and *Atlantic Monthly* are all serious spokesmen for American liberalism, which still have a single standard of criticism the *New Republic* seems to have abandoned. To these American periodicals freedom is more than a word, and poverty is still a disgrace. All of them are warmly sympathetic to the Socialist governments of Europe, want to see a coalition government in China, insist upon the demilitarizaton of Japan and bemoan the tragic demise of Czechoslovakia's freedom.

Third Party

Wallace's third party is regarded by many Chinese liberals, however, as a sure sign that the Truman administration has been repudiated by American liberals and that the Truman foreign policy must have some diabolical plan for world domination behind it. Actually Wallace's third party has been discredited by virtually all of organized labor and organized farmers, and he has even been deserted by some of his loyal liberal followers who stayed with him up to the bitter end, but realized a third party in America this year will be a disastrous political mistake. Labor supports the Marshall Plan on the condition it is not mutilated by political conditions which interfere with the internal policies of the participating government. Wallace's defiance of the Marshall Plan is one important reason the CIO, AFL, and the Railway Brotherhoods find him an unacceptable candidate for president of the United States.

Besides this Wallace and his intimate advisers launched his campaign without prior consultation with any of organized labor, so that his program is Wallace's program, not labor's. The folly of splitting the vote of the Democratic Party as Wallace's campaign threatens to do can be understood by anyone who knows anything about the peculiar American system of electoral college voting, where the party polling a majority in one state receives all of the electoral college votes for that state in the final tabulation which decides the election. This means that if Wallace's party can split the Democratic vote in large states like New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California, and the Republicans pick up an average number of electoral college votes in the rest of the states, it will be easy for a very conservative Republican to win the American presidential election. The Republican party has powerful financial interests behind it who would like nothing better than to run so orthodox a conservative as Senator Robert A. Taft.

The election of Taft in America could conceivably mean that there would be no Marshall Plan at all, or one of limited effectiveness; so for all intents and purposes the foreign policies of Taft and Wallace are superficially the same, though they oppose American foreign aid for different reasons. Taft believes America can build a protective wall of self-sufficiency around the Western Hemisphere, while Wallace wants to see the American government finance the reconstruction of all Europe including the satellite powers in Eastern Europe.

What many Chinese liberals have failed to appreciate is the fact that the Truman administration for all of its rather grim words about "containing Russian expansionism" has been willing to assist Socialist governments to get on their feet. Nor is this any sinister opportunism. It is the contention of liberal groups like the Americans for Democratic Action, which is still influential in Washington circles today, that European social democracy is the only political means to prevent the world from going totalitarian. The fight for Socialism on the European continent is being conducted in odd form within the Truman administration and finds large degrees of acceptance within the American State Department.

Eternal Struggle

It is unfair to accuse the American government of any single political doctrine. American political thinking is an eternal struggle of experiment and adaptation, and does not lend itself to any of the convenient labels tossed around by strict Marxists or witch-hunting American congressmen. Within the American labor movement the strongest single political expression is that of democratic socialism, at once hostile to both capitalism and communism. Even supposedly conservative AFL unions have helped to finance German and Italian Socialists who came gaunt and penniless out of fascist concentration camps. It is this same political pragmatism which is forcing American trade unionists to modify their inhibitions above active politics, so that today in America there is a strong undercurrent for a third party, not based on personalities but tempered theories of democratic socialism. It is this mood in American trade union circles which makes the Mar-

shall Plan urgent and imperative, for these persons know that if democratic socialism fails, the alternative is fascism or communism.

This same liberal tradition in American politics would have welcomed a coalition government in China in which out-of-office liberals would be in the ascendancy, and in which American aid could be available for national reconstruction. Yet American liberals in the State Department, the labor movement, and in organizations like Americans for Democratic Action, are not willing to finance any of the Communist catcalls it received from UNRRA aided governments in Eastern Europe who accepted American tractors and road-building equipment with one hand, and waved their other fist about American warmongering. Nor do these liberals enjoy working with many reactionaries in Greece and China. But since the experiences of Poland and fellow Slavic states in the Balkans indicate that people in a political vacuum will be pawns, the American government feels some responsibility to work for a climate of freedom and constitutional authority where the destinies of people can be decided by themselves and not inflexible dogma.

Critics of American foreign policy still insist that the semi-capitalist economy depends on foreign markets, that its inner contraditions of high profits and low wages drive it to find new sources of capital investment and sale of surplus goods. Yet the American economy reached its highest productive peak in the midst of a war when it was completely cut off from all normal sources of raw materials, and today it is actually restoring European industry where it will begin to compete with American products. The liberal supporters of the Marshall Plan contend that American progmatism can work this dilemna out in a way which will not work injustice on the economic development and health of other nations. There is still a great economic frontier within America which can absorb enormous sums of idle capital that are restless to go imperialist game hunting. Surely helping to modernize British coal mines is not going to put American exports of coal in a favorable position.

For this reason many American businessmen are against the Marshall Plan and any further overseas aid of any sort, for it has to be paid for by American taxes which hit heavily in the heavy profits area of large corporations. Indeed, as was indicated earlier, the most enthusiastic support of the Marshall Plan has come from the CIO and the AFL. Labor leaders like James Carey, CIO vice president and representative to the World Federation of Trade Unions, served on the Harriman Committee which helped draft the American proposals. The liberal and conscientious ex-Senator Robert LaFollette, a very close friend of organized labor in America, was the secretary of the Harriman Committee responsible for organizing all the data which went into the making of the European Recovery Act.

Besides this the Marshall Plan has been hailed by such staunch Socialists as the "Keep Left" group in England, who thus far have not seen fit to make the same criticisms of the Plan that Wallace, who once described himself as a "progressive Tory," has made.

Whether the stationmaster will put on another train going in a third direction will depend largely on the efforts of men of good will who still believe a creative synthesis of freedom and planning is possible in the modern age with all of its discordant whistles and drug addict agonies. Even if there is no streamliner going that way, some people will walk or hitchhike. These liberals are determined to know where they are going even if they have to go under their own power. They may have to go very slowly and painfully. They are going with their eyes open and they are sure when they reach their destination they will have found what they wanted, because they didn't buy a ticket to dreamland.

THE US SCENE

"LOOMING LARGE"

Alexander in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

ON U. S. TRADE

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Trade's not a one-way deal."

A New High

—Herblock, in The Washington Post

Anything For Votes

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

AMERICA'S JAPAN POLICY THROUGH CHINESE EYES

Martin P. Yao

THE Chinese people have recently manifested the greatest concern and anxiety over the American Japan policy as it gradually takes shape. Pre-occupied, divided and weakened by civil war they may be, but the Chinese people are still keeping an alert eye on developments in the country which has been for more than 40 years a deadly menace to the sovereignty of China.

Last summer, the decision of the Chinese Government on the resumption of trade with Japan brought nation-wide protests from industrialists, trade unions, professors, students and even government officials. This criticism has reached new heights recently, as the American policy of restoring Japanese industry becomes more and more apparent and American missions make their appearance, one after another, in Tokyo.

Chinese View

As seen through Chinese eyes, the American policy in Japan has undergone several stages of change since VJ Day. During the first stage, America kept her real aims concealed and the restoration of Japan was carried on sub rosa. In the second stage, the signing of a peace treaty advantageous to herself became the gist of American policy. Since nine of the 11 countries on the Far Eastern Commission are supporters of America, it would not have been really difficult for her to achieve this aim. Now, she is in the third stage of Japan policy, that of supporting the revival of her former enemy openly and with a free hand, having abandoned her previous efforts in the direction of an early peace treaty.

Two outstandingly different schools of opinion prevail on this issue. Both of them admit that the present American policy is aiming at the restoration of Japanese industry to its 1930-34 level—or even higher—but one considers such a restoration no menace to the peace and safety of China, while the other insists that it will not only bring about a revival of the fascist, military and aggressive Japan of the past but will also jeopardize the peace of other Far Eastern nations in two ways: first with the dumping of cheap commodities and then with military invasion.

The most outstanding and widely accepted opinion is that advocated by the pro-Government liberal newspaper, *Ta Kung Pao*. After a fortnight's trip to Japan, Wang Ying-sun, editor of the paper, published a pamphlet, "Half a Month in Japan," in the introduction of which he wrote:

"He (MacArthur) is rearing as well as controlling Japan. According to my impression of these two weeks, the SCAP, in solving the reparation problem, is inclined to keep Japanese industry at a comparatively high level. Including both heavy and light industry, an excess of export over import is hoped to be reached and maintained by Japanese trade.

"The naval base at Yokosuka is not yet destroyed, while the other at Kobe is entirely intact. A steel mill in Kobe, as large as a steel city which used to manufacture naval vessels and cannon, is not included in the reparations list. According to the man in charge, this plant will be reserved for the minimum needs of Japan and will be converted to the manufacture of steel nails and steel bars. Its six branch factories will all be retained for the same purpose.

"The Japanese police, world famous, suffers no weakening. A large Japanese fishing fleet is still sailing on the high seas. And millions of retired army men are taking shelter under various open and secret organizations. All these will become military power in time of emergency. This means a terrible threat to the Chinese people who have suffered for years the disaster of Japanese invasion."

Criticism more severe than that of the Editor himself has appeared in the editorials of the same paper in the past few months. On January 26, the *Ta Kung Pao* ran an editorial with the headline "Japan Will Rise Again." Three other editorials followed, on January 28, February 6 and February 17, on topics which are self-explanatory: "We Oppose the American Policy of Restoring Japanese Economy," "The Japanese Textile Industry Should Have Limitations" and "Facts Are More Convincing Than Arguments: That America Is Helping the Revival of Japan Is Not Untrue." The last article is especially written to express the paper's disagreement with the address delivered by John M. Cabot, American Consul-General in Shanghai, to the Rotary Club on February 5 to the effect that America is not helping Japan's revival.

Criticize Report

Criticizing the US Government's Strike Committee Report on reparations, *Ta Kung Pao* brought up the following four points on March 25: (1) By substituting manufactured goods for industrial equipment for reparations, the report enables Japan to retain all her industrial equipment. (2) By taking the "Standard of Living" instead of the "Standard of Production" as the basis for determining the amount of Japanese industry to be retained, the report justifies the retention of the 1937-39 industrial standard because the Japanese population has increased by 30 percent since 1930 and hence more industry is needed to maintain the same standard of living. (3) The report no longer considers industrial and economic power as the root of Japanese aggression but prefers to rely upon the "changed" philosophy and ideals of the Japanese people for the preservation of peace. (4) By defining "military industry" very narrowly, the report justifies Japan's retention of her steel, machine tool, aluminum and petroleum industries, which, of course, are "war industries" in any broad sense of the word.

Other Opinions

Some educators and officials of the Chinese Government, however have a different point of view. Dr. Hu Shih, president of Pei Ta in Peiping, stated in a letter addressed to President Chow Kun-sun of Wu Han University: "The prevention of the recovery of Germany and Japan only means the prevention of the revival of the military and aggressive power of these two countries. It does not mean that the Germans and the Japanese will not be allowed to live in peace among the family of nations. Hence, that the western democratic countries have decided to retain a portion of the power of production of these two countries so that they may be able to support themselves should not be considered as too lenient."

Liu Tse-chien, secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Far Eastern Military Tribunal, was even more optimistic on the issue, suggesting that Sino-Japanese cooperation can and should be reestablished. In an article published in the weekly, *The Observer*, in Shanghai, Liu wrote: "Chinese national reconstruction and Japanese recovery can naturally be coupled together in order to establish Sino-Japanese cooperation as well as competition. If China does not cooperate, Japan will have difficulty in securing the raw materials she needs. And if Japan does not cooperate, China will lose the chance of buying cheap goods from Japan and will have to import from other countries at higher prices.

"From the viewpoint of soliciting aid from America, China and Japan

are actually in the same boat. China should not oppose American loans to Japan but should join hands with the latter in seeking more favorable conditions from America. By revising her stand and supporting American relief to Japan, China will be able to secure a long-term aid program from the United States."

This opinion, paving the way for America's policy of restoring Japan and justifying the stand of the Chinese government at the same time, has incited a shower of criticism from intellectual and other circles. Professor Fei Hsiao-tung in Peiping was the first to express his disagreement. In a letter to the same weekly, he branded this view as "unhealthy" and "surrendering our own independent foreign policy."

Other opinions on the issue appeared in *Time & Culture*. *The Economic Weekly*, *Kuo Shia* and *World Culture*, all independent periodicals published in Shanghai.

"Giving the Japanese people a normal standard of living and the extermination of the latent power of Japan to wage war should be carried out simultaneously but cannot be taken as the same thing," wrote *The Economic Weekly*. "Japan should be allowed to develop its industry necessary for existence if her militarism were wiped out and democratic reform effected. This development will not rear the seeds of aggression and should not aim at sacrificing the interests of her neighbors. It has never been the aim of the Allies, in fighting the Japanese, to conquer the Japanese nation, to enslave the Japanese people, to pull back Japan into primitive ways of living and to exclude Japan from the economic life of the world.

"But American support for Japanese revival is far from aiming at this. It is nothing new that America wants to convert Japan into the 'branch factory' of American capital. From the time of sole control over Japan to the time of advocating the one-sided preparatory conference for peace, she has been aiming at the execution of a plan of cooperation with Japanese monopoly capitalist groups. This plan is definitely not helpful to peace in the Far East. It is a big menace, not dormant but immediate."

"The present American policy is heading towards the creation of the relationship of "Gold Dollar America — Industrial Japan — Agricultural China," the *World Culture* said. "China will become an agricultural country under an industrial Japan. And gold dollar America, with its export of gold dollars and its heavy industry, will have Japan and her lower industry well under control. Under this American policy, China will become the colony of an American colony (Japan) and thus will actually be a 'semi-colony.'

"But China is not the only one. For China would only be the first step in a renewed wave of Japanese aggression," stated the *China Press*, a Chinese English language paper in Shanghai in its editorial on March 26 entitled "Danger In The East." "After China would come Southeast Asia, the Philippines and ultimately all nations in the Pacific. That is the lesson of the past two decades of Oriental history. That is the lesson which the world may have to learn over again at an even greater cost in human lives and resources if Japan is allowed to win the war economically even though she lost it militarily.

"Let the Japanese be given an opportunity to sustain the livelihood of the nation by means of light and semi-light industries. But let there be no talk of allowing Japan to retain most of her heavy industry.

"The public has a short memory. Perhaps that is why we are forgetting Pearl Harbor. Perhaps that is why we are forgetting all the vows and promises we made to ourselves—and to free men everywhere....

"We have had one terrifically expensive lesson of what happens when the Japanese are treated with kid gloves. One lesson should be enough —in fact, more than enough," concluded the editorial.

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FOREWORD

Since that remote period in human history when ancient man first learned the use of fire to increase his comfort, to forge weapons and to cook foods, this most fundamental of Nature's phenomena has inspired the thoughts of mankind. When a much later race of humans discovered how to harness fire and heat by generating steam and to make use of the power or energy it supplies, the significance of energy assumed greater importance. As we learned to unlock the energy bound up by Nature in coal, oil and gas, and to convert it to power and locomotion, the secrets of this mysterious force occupied to a still greater extent the minds of thinking men. When scientists learned that coal and oil were formed by Nature from ancient vegetation they began to realize without yet quite knowing why, that the locked up energy was originally fixed in vegetation by the sun and this in turn inspired a constantly growing understanding that the sun itself is the sole source of all energy and consequently, of life on this planet.

Probably more scientific effort has been expended in attempts to harness solar energy and convert it directly into power than on any other human endeavor. Earlier inventors evolved many a weird contraption of intricate systems of mirrors designed to capture and concentrate the sun's rays for the generation of steam. More recent scientific efforts and much closer to the secret apparently are the studies of cosmic rays and the use of the newly invented cyclotron to bombard atomic particles of matter in attempts to shatter the atoms and release for use the tremendous potential energy now known to be bound up in atoms.

Another line of scientific endeavor on which much work is now being expended consists of efforts to use solar energy by employing that most mysterious process of Nature's chemistry, which is known as photosynthesis. This is the natural process by which light from the sun creates starches and sugars in vegetation and thus locks up energy for the future use of animal and human life. The following discussion of photosynthesis will reveal the tremendous importance of chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of all vegetation.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Human beings derive life and energy from foods furnished by animals and plants, together with air and water. Animal life in turn feeds on the starches and sugars in vegetation plus air and water. And thus vegetation is the primary source of all life on this planet.

Vegetation produces life and energy by feeding on air, water and sunlight. It is assisted in this process by chemicals in the soil and by a number of known and unknown catalytic agents such as ferments and enzymes, but most importantly, by the "green magic" we know as chlorophyll. (1)

In this amazing process of photosynthesis plants take up water from the soil which is carried to the green leaves, and the leaves in turn pick up carbon and oxygen from carbon dioxide in the air. Invisible energy rays from the sun strike the leaves and then in a manner not yet understood, the various elements, hydrogen and oxygen from water and air, carbon and oxygen from carbon dioxide are chemically broken up and their molecular pattern re-arranged by the magical substance chlorophyll and then re-combined through elaborate chemical processes into starches and sugars to form life and energy for the plants and to store it for the future use of animals and men. (5)

Sugars and starches are chemical combinations of the elements carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. These primary sources of all planetary life and energy can be broken down in the laboratory to their component elements but no amount of human knowledge and ingenuity so far developed can recombine these elements to form starches and sugars. When and if that time comes we will arrive at or be close to an understanding of the secrets of solar energy and that lone-sought goal of scientists to convert directly the energy of sunlight will be attained; but at present only chlorophyll functioning mysteriously in Nature's laboratory can achieve this miracle of transformation. (1)

Little wonder is it then that as we get closer to the heart of this secret the magical properties of chlorophyll are being revealed in still other fields of usefulness.

CHLOROPHYLL IN NUTRITION

As we progress in our knowledge and understanding of natural phenomena it becomes increasingly evident that Nature is never extravagant and that every single constituent of all living material has definite functions to perform. Reasons for the presence of each and every part of all living things, even if not yet understood will ultimately be known. In our present understanding of the processes of photosynthesis we have already learned that chlorophyll has a definite utility value aside from contributing pleasing color to vegetation. The importance of this plant principle to other life processes is not yet fully revealed but many indications are at hand to suggest that it does perform in other roles and as scientific research progresses it seems likely that additional important functions will be attributable to chlorophyll. (3)

The importance of chlorophyll or the necessity for it in human and animal nutrition has not yet been established. There are however many indications which inspire theoretical consideration or which at least lead to conjecture along these lines. Least of these perhaps is the fact that both man and animals consume chlorophyll daily in vegetable foods and in view of Nature's economy there is possibly a nutritional function or purpose for chlorophyll, even though we do not yet exactly understand what it is. (6)

For many years scieintists connected with The United States Department of Agriculture have conducted endless experiments to improve the quality of cattle and dairy products by developing improved methods for curing hay. It has long been known that the quality of both animals and their products are highest when the animals are pasture fed and poorest when winter fed on improperly cured feed material. The now famous series of experiments conducted by The Bureau of Dairy Industry at Beltville, Maryland, determined that animals sicken and die when maintained exclusively on hay cured by methods which permit complete destruction of chlorophyll, whereas this condition is reversed when the animals are fed hay which has been cured to retain the natural green color.

VITAMIN C AND CHLOROPHYLL

Since the discovery of vitamin C which is found principally in fruits and leafy green vegetables, many research studies have been directed toward the biogenesis of this important vitamin. In the laboratory vitamin C is now made from sorbose, a form of sugar. Just how this vitamin is built up in vegetation is not yet known, but the fact that it is of carbohydrate origin and the fact that chlorophyll is essential in the

VITAMINERALS — — — — VITAMINERALS — — — — VITAMINERALS

creation of original carbohydrates strongly suggests a possible linkage.

Probably the best theoretical explanation of the function of chlorophyll in the biogenesis of this vitamin is that of enzyme-like activity in transforming some of the lower plant carbohydrates into the higher chemical structure, vitamin C. (5)

Another possible explanation of the function of chlorophyll in human nutrition lies in the striking similarity of the chemical structure of chlorophyll to that of hemoglobin, the red pigment in human blood. Both of these two substances consist of very similar webs of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen atoms grouped around a single atom of metal, the only difference being that in hemoglobin the metallic atom consists of iron and in chlorophyll it is a single atom of magnesium or copper. Obviously this similarity has some significance, the exact nature of which remains to be learned. (1)

THERAPEUTIC REPORTS ON CHLOROPHYLL

In the clinical application of this new healing aid by Dr. Gruskin and his associates, many different uses were investigated. Hundreds of cases ranging from deep internal infection such as peritonitis and brain ulcers to pyorrhea and skin disorders were treated and documented. (4)

Patients were brought into the hospital with ruptured appendices and spreading peritonitis. Appendectomies were performed and the task of checking the gravely dangerous infection was left entirely to chlorophyll. Solutions of chlorophyll concentrate were flooded in generous amounts in the peritoneal cavity or applied to the site of deep infections with drainage tubes. All in all the results were favorable and in case after case the doctors were soon able to close their reports marked "Discharged as cured." (4)

Ulcerated varicose veins, osteomyelitis (a serious bone disease), skin disorders, diabetic and other chronic ulcers and various types of infected wounds were completely cured and healed. Applied in numerous cases of mouth infections such as Vincent's Angina and advanced pyorrhea the results were successful. "In less than a month the gums tightened up entirely," Dr. Homer D. Junkin commented, "and have remained clean since." (4)

In other applications large volumes of chlorophyll solutions were injected intravenously in septicemia (or blood poisoning). As much as 240 cc's of chlorophyll solution were administered in the vein with, however, inconclusive results due perhaps to the limited time available for observation. This clinical usage did however confirm the harmlessness or non-toxicity of chlorophyll even when used in massive amounts. (1)

In these extensive clinical experiments the most spectacular results occurred in the treatment of chronic sinus infections and head colds.

In one thousand cases of respiratory infections including sinusitis, rhinitis and head colds, etc., treated under the supervision of Drs. Robert Ridpath and T. Carroll Davis, there was not a single case recorded in which either improvement or cure had not taken place. Chronic sinusitis of long years standing was often cured with only a few applications of chlorophyll. Skillfully inserted packs moistened with chlorophyll solution and placed in the nostrils at the sinus openings produced a relaxing of congestion, established free drainage and gave immediate relief. Instillation into the sinus cavities resulted in the rapid reduction of infectious processes. Congested head colds were cleared up within twenty-four hours, many of them apparently being cured with only one or two applications of chlorophyll solution. (4)

In still other applications chlorophyll was combined in an ointment which was used to treat ulcers or infected wounds which had resisted healing. A striking commentary on the spectacular results observed lies in the warning by these clinicians that care must be taken to bring the chlorophyll material in contact with all areas of the injury, because healing response is so rapid that unless this is done the wounds may heal from the outer surfaces and thus seal over the infected areas. (4)

Chlorophyll can be introduced apparently without damage into any area of the body. Based on present clinical experience it is spectacularly effective in halting infectious processes, without the disadvantages of the caustic chemical bacteriocides. (4)

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

In spite of long periods of laboratory research and vast clinical usage, the exact mechanism by which chlorophyll functions in destroying germs is not yet understood although many interesting theories have been offered in explanation. It is suggested by some investigators that the action of chlorophyll consists for the most part of increasing the resistance of cells of bodily tissues in some physio-chemical manner so that enzymatic digestion of the cell membranes by invading bacteria or their toxins is checked. As a corollary to this, it is further suggested that the bacteria are likewise inhibited from forming toxic compounds. Obviously, there is considerably more to the process than is known at present. "It is possible," says one Temple University pathologist, "that the bacteria being of vegetable origin, yet possessing ordinarily no chlorophyll, undergo some biological change in the presence of this substance. We must assume that there is some constructive synergistic effect when chlorophyll comes in contact with the body tissues and it appears to be a normalizing power of Nature."

Chlorophyll has to a certain degree an indirect action on bacteria as judged by the clinical response in anærobic infections. Due to the nature of such bacteria, the lesions are usually extremely foul smelling. Almost invariably this odor disappears after a few applications of chlorophyll preparation. This may well be explained theoretically on the basis that chlorophyll having the property of breaking down carbon dioxide and thus releasing free oxygen tends to inhibit the action of such anærobic bacteria. (4)

In further support of these theoretical considerations, it is interesting to note that in cases of ulcerative carcinoma where a great deal of putrefaction and associated foul odor exists (obviously the result of secondary bacterial infection and proteolysis) the use of chlorophyll tends to clear up the foul odors very promptly. It furthermore helps stimulate the production of the connective tissue and apparently exhibits a pronounced stimulating action on granulation and new tissues development. (4)

Until further laboratory research and clinical usage is available to help unravel the mysteries of chlorophyll, it must still be classed with those remaining unestablished vitamins and other nutritional factors the functions of which and the need for which in the human economy have not been fully determined. Based however on the already extensive research and wide clinical usage, chlorophyll bears much promise of ultimately being established as one of the most effective healing aids at the doctor's command. (4)

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VITAMINERALS — VITAMINERALS — VITAMINERALS — VITAMINERALS

A Tricky Financial Mission

By J. R. KAIM

IN his speech last week, the Generalissimo gave several details of China's present financial status. His speech was not intended to be and, therefore, was no financial statement. Thus, it did not contain information on China's complex internal, and external debt and of obligations connected with them.

According to President Chiang's statement, if correctly quoted in Nanking dispatches, the currency issue which by the end of March totaled CN$70,000,000,000,000, did not exceed the value of the nation's monetary reserve. While this statement may be interpreted differently, the fact still is that the speed of inflation has grown, and the buying power of fapi continues to decline. It would be childish indeed to believe that the Generalissimo wanted to deny this well-known fact.

While it is certainly not in the scope of this article to deal with the Generalissimo's statement, the latter certainly offers an opportunity to look at the financial situation from the standpoint of those who, for one reason or another, have been eager to obtain a more complete picture of the country's financial foundations. Questions in this respect have been asked in the United States, in Britain and by institutions connected with the United Nations. They have also been asked, of course, in China itself.

In this respect, one can hardly expect the Finance Minister to make any exhaustive statement at the present moment. The bulk of China's internal debts and external obligations are known although many details are unknown and probably will remain so for quite some time. It is known, furthermore, that China's present unsettled prewar debt may be considered smaller than in 1937—partly because of the depreciation of Sterling, partly because of the certain belief that debts toward former Axis nations will be regarded as nonexistent and, third, because of the cancellation of Boxer Indemnity payments to the United States and Britain. Internal debts, too, have declined (in terms of US dollars) because of the inflation. But external debts have grown since 1937 and continue to do so. Increasing the total external debt, the new loan from the United States may not be used for the settling or servicing of outstanding loans. Therefore, the new loan does not and cannot diminish the total financial burden. It is, in the first place, a rehabilitation loan which will help to save foreign exchange and to rebuild economic foundations. To a certain extent, it may also diminish actual spending for military purposes and thus, indirectly, aid in balancing the budget. But it does not alter the total picture of assets and debts, except that it increases the latter.

News from abroad indicates that when this country's government is put on a constitutional basis, China's creditors will start asking questions and it will be the Finance Minister's not too agreeable job to answer them. Last year, Britain was the first to inquire whether and when China will resume debt settlement. The Finance Minister's reply that China is willing to settle her obligations made pleasant listening to holders of Chinese bonds, but it did not help the Treasury in London where the Minister's good will could not be booked as a safe asset.

There will come the day when China's debts will be examined and debated. This, no doubt, is not only in the interest of the creditors, but it is also in the interest of the Chinese nation itself. Washington sources recently indicated they wanted the whole affair to be settled particularly because of their conviction that when China is to live on sound economic foundations, her finances must be put straight. With that central problem are connected automatically the manifold questions referring to foreign exchange movements, foreign trade regulations and foreign investment.

No doubt, even if the Civil War were terminated, it would be no easy job to come to terms. As long as the Civil War goes on and expenditure depends on a chain of unpredictable events, it will need a very experienced man to handle so difficult, complicated and delicate a matter. It will need men, or at least one man, of international reputation, of great financial experience, of political tact. It will need, last but not least, a man whom the creditors can trust and whom the Chinese nation also is willing to trust. Surely, the choice will be very limited.

But whoever will be elected to look after China's finances, to rebuild the monetary foundations and to straighten the multitude of questions, including the actual value of assets, the actual amount of debts and obligations, will be faced with a tremendous task.

It would be wrong to believe—and none of the responsible statesmen have ever said so—that with the granting of the new American loan the whole financial situation has been altered fundamentally. It would be wrong to presume that as long as the Civil War is going on, the whole question of debts, obligations and budgets may remain in

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suspense. As long as the strife is not terminated, the war is a reality and any responsible Finance Minister will be obliged to consider this fact from a very realistic point of view. Figures such as those mentioned in the Generalissimo's recent speech indicate that there are ways and means to rebuild the nation's economy.

It is obvious that, apart from the civil strife itself, the financial question will be the first to be tackled once the governmental policy is put on a new basis. China's foreign policy will be determined by general political developments. Her other problems to a high degree depend on the civil strife. But her financial affairs must be straightened independently.

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The Week's Business

DURING the week under review (April 7 to April 14), the money market was comparatively easy, the Stock Exchange weak, and curb exchanges were steady.

Although the private, so-called black interest rate was almost 40 percent in March, then came down to 35 percent and, at the beginning of April, declined to 30 percent, it fluctuated between 25 percent and 26 percent during the week under review.

That money markets were comparatively easy was believed to have been caused by two events on the commodity market, namely, by declining wholesale prices of many or almost all imported industrial products, such as raw materials and ironware, and secondly, by the impossibility for private commercial firms to invest in the interior.

Prices of basic industrial goods are believed by market observers to have declined because of the belief that such cargo may be included in the new American aid for China program. Although nothing is known yet in this respect and although it may take quite some time until the first aid shipments will arrive, dealers wanted to get rid of goods which prices may drop suddenly.

They could hardly use the funds thus obtained for purchasing exportable cargoes in the interior, it was stated. The Central Trust's buying agents are said to have advanced considerable amounts to both producers in the interior and dealers in port cities with a view to take over the cargo at any moment. This policy of advancing money and fixing the price in such a way that it would increase if official exchange rates went up is carried out in connection with an export development plan of the Export-Import Board. Whether it will help producers and dealers remains to be seen. That it is not favoring the activities of commercial exporters is taken for granted.

Asked why idle funds have not found their way to the Stock Exchange, brokers stated that recent drops on the Exchange were caused principally by speculation; yet, when stock quotations dropped—and this they did during the past week—holders of idle funds preferred not to buy at lows but to wait and see.

This they could do for several days, as commodity prices moved down too.

Such downward trends on commodity markets, however, did not refer to all products. It referred, as mentioned above, to imported basic materials but not to exportable domestic products. Some export goods, however, failed to increase in price more than official exchange rates, thus offering some chances to commercial exporters. The bulk of export products, however, increased in price far more than official exchange rates. In other words, commercial exporters could ship cargoes when the Central Bank recently hiked its official exchange rates by more than 27 percent, but any new buying of the same cargo now appears risky. Indeed, compared with a 70 percent hike in official exchange rates (between the middle of March and the week under review), some Chinese products gained in price on Shanghai markets between 90 percent and 30 percent, compared with a 70 percent increase in official exchange rates.

Wholesale prices of imported ironware, steel, chemicals and rubber, however, gained between five percent, compared with a 70 percent increase in official exchange rates.

It is certainly worthwhile mentioning in this connection that the rice price was kept at what may be considered a reasonable level; during the same period—middle of March and the week under review—white rice, first quality gained around 10 percent.

It is also worthwhile mentioning, however, that retail prices of essential goods failed to follow the downward trend witnessed on wholesale markets during the past week. Domestic products, as well as imported consumer goods remained about the same. Retailers explained that with overhead expenses continuing to grow and imports continuing to be restricted, they see no chance to reduce prices. Several imported consumer goods at present are retailed at prices 100 percent above retail prices in their respective countries of production.

Quotations

Stocks	Apr. 7 CNC$	Apr. 14 CNC$
Wing On Textile	1,777	1,800
Mayar Silk	—	—
Commercial Press	686	595
Wing On Co.	644	580
Ewo Cotton	2,220,000	2,420,000
Bond C	97,000	99,000

Commodities	Apr. 7 CNC$	Apr. 14 CNC$
White Rice, first	3,950,000	3,750,000
Wheat Four	1,460,000	1,385,000
Peanut Oil	8,750,000	8,900,000
Raw Silk "C"	325,000,000	345,000,000
Jap. Rayon	223,000,000	230,000,000
Cot. Yn. (42)	218,000,000	230,000,000
Cot. Yn. (20)	130,000,000	125,000,000
Caustic Soda	91,000,000	98,000,000
Koo Pan Soap	5,940,000	5,650,000

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Nanking's New Strategy; Bogota Coup D'Etate Said Red-Inspired

THE National Assembly continued to meet in "regular sessions" but so far it has not accomplished much. After considerable debate and discussion, it voted by an overwhelming majority to expand its scope of business to include all problems of national interest by canceling a proviso limiting their powers to the election of the president of the vice president and to the amendment of the constitution. It was further resolved that the National Assembly may call for administrative reports from various branches of the National Government and make proposals to the Government.

According to political observers, the decision has explosive possibilities. Although the proposals made by the Assembly under its now broadened compass will not necessarily be binding on the Government since the Constitution itself would have to be amended before the Assembly's actual powers could be increased, the Government will be unable to ignore the will of the assembly.

Leaders of the Kuomintang and of the minority parties have expressed themselves against any amendment of the Constitution at the present session of the National Assembly. In the opinion of the President, any attempt to introduce amendments is ill-advised at the present and the Constitution should be allowed to stand as it is in order to expedite the military campaign against the Communists. Speaking at the weekly memorial service, President Chiang said constitutional amendments would be feasible only after the war against the Communists had been brought to a victorious conclusion.

It was further disclosed that President Chiang stated the next session of the National Assembly will meet three months after the total suppression of the Communists and that no legal basis exists for forming a standing committee of the National Assembly, as some delegates have suggested, and none will be formed.

Everything OK

IN his "state of the nation" report to the National Assembly, President Chiang stressed that China's "economic foundation is not only not shattered, but is even more secure than last year."

President Chiang said: "We have suffered defeats but China will not collapse in three or six months as so many foreigners would have us believe. Last September when Shihchiachuang was captured by the rebels, foreigners predicted a military collapse in three months and a Red victory in six months. This claim was even more exaggerated when the situation in Manchuria turned for the worse this year. Nationalist China will not collapse in six months, six years or even 60 years." Concluding his military review, President Chiang assured the National Assembly that the Nationalists would exterminate the Communists in the whole of Central China within three months.

The Assembly was thrown into an uproar when a delegate from Honan began to criticize Chiang's report as "inadequate." According to press reports, many delegates shouted him down and some even called on him to kneel on the floor for deigning to criticize the Generalissimo. The said delegate hastened to explain that he was a member of the Kuomintang and had personal loyalty to the Generalissimo. However, he argued that his personal loyalty could not deprive him of his right to speak at National Assembly meetings and that he was merely asking for more detailed reports as many delegates desired.

Fighting Intensifies

PRESIDENT Chiang revealed in his report that the Government forces have adopted a new strategy, which is aimed at wiping out the Reds in Central China. On a previous occasion a spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense told the press that the Government's present policy was mainly directed to the suppression of the Communists between the Yellow River and the Yangtze River.

The new strategy calls for the abandonment of cities which have lost their strategic value. The evacuation of Loyang, important railway center in northwest Honan, is said to be in keeping with the new policy, although the city was claimed "to be the key to the Central China situation" when Government units recaptured the city March 29.

Neutral observers in Nanking expressed no surprise in commenting on this new policy. According to them, the Communists' virtual control of Manchuria, their stronghold on 85 percent of North China and free run of Central China signified the failure of the old strategic plan of holding as much as possible. Military and diplomatic observers in Nanking, who are close to the Generalissimo, are reported to have repeatedly warned him of the imminent failure of his old policy. One observer remarked, "The policy of holding key positions scattered over an area of 1,000 square miles is like expecting to dam the Yellow River without flooding the countryside.

In the change of strategy, observers feel that the Government at last recognized the primary need to consolidate South and Central China before tackling the super task of checking the Reds in North China and Manchuria.

Following the withdrawal from Loyang, it was hinted in responsible Government circles, that it will surprise no one if some day Government troops pull out of the former Red capital of Yenan.

The fall of Loyang was the signal for a large-scale Communist offensive in Honan Province. Latest reports indicate that the Reds are closing in on Chengchow, while the Nationalists are rushing heavy reinforcements to the relief of the city. Eight hundred Honan civic leaders sent an urgent SOS to Nanking, calling serious attention to the fact that more than 20 counties in Western Honan have fallen into Communist hands and that unless immediate substantial reinforcements were dispatched, all Honan would be overrun.

The message strongly criticized the Government's new strategy calling for the evacuation of Loyang and other centers in Western Honan, pointing out that historically and geographically Honan has always acted as a buffer between Central China and the regions in the North and the Northwest. It is further stressed that the loss of Honan would mean the isolation of Shensi and Kansu provinces and would leave the whole of Central China unprotected.

In Shantung, bloody fighting is going on around Weihsien, where the situation is said to be critical as the Communists are reported to be stepping up their attacks. Well-informed observers are of the opinion that as the result of the Government's withdrawal from several ports on the Shantung coast and the transfer of crack Government divisions from Shantung to Manchuria, the Government's position in Shantung has been disastrously weakened. It is only a question of time until the Reds will rebuild their bases there, thus offering a serious threat to the Nationalists.

Hide-and-Seek Game

In North China, the Reds and General Fu Tso-yi's troops are playing a hide-and-seek game. In the opinion of competent military observers, General Fu has already lost the first round because his troops have been forced to scatter to defend isolated centers in a vast area.

National Defence Minister General Pai Chung-hsi threw some interest-

ing side light on the question as to where the Reds have received their supplies. In his report to the National Assembly, the Minister of National Defence said: "If the Nationalists did not lose such a large quantity of arms and equipment to the Communists, the Reds would have nothing to fight with. According to *Reuter*, to date General Pai is the only military leader who has not claimed that the Communists are receiving outside help.

General Pai in his report warned the National Assembly, "We must not dismiss the Reds lightly with their 1,300,000 regular troops, 20 years' fighting experience and international background." He revealed that Communist strategy in 1947 was to cross the Yellow River and that this year the Communists plan to cross the Yangtze. Whether the Communists will succeed in carrying out their plan this year depends on the exertion of the Nationalists to smash their plan, General Pai emphasized.

There has been much loose talk about the plan of the Communists to attempt crossing the Yangtze River in May and the military and Government authorities in Shanghai claimed to have discovered underground Communist activities to support this drive. As a result, about 200 people are said to have been rounded up.

How does the situation stand south of the Yangtze on the eve of the much-feared Communist crossing? Neutral foreign observers hold that the situation deserves watching. An *AP* story makes informative reading:

"The Communists have not yet crossed to the south bank of the Yangtze river, but the Nationalists there may have already lost the battle," an evacuee reports. "Conscription, as observed in the Big Bend of the Yangtze, is one reason why farmers in this Government-held area are going sour and are ready to try any new thing rather than go along the way they are doing now."

Bitter Ender

APPARENTLY as an indirect reply to the appeal made by a group of college professors in Nanking for drastic reform and compromise, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, asserted that no matter what obstacles we may encounter now and in the future, we must prosecute the Communist suppression campaign to a victorious conclusion." He contended that "to save China, to preserve world peace and to prevent the outbreak of a third world war, we must suppress the Communists."

Then he went on to ridicule those "bookworm scholars" who still want to appeal to President Chiang Kai-shek to halt the suppression campaign and renew peace negotiations with the Communists. In the eyes of Dr. Sun, these persons are dupes of the Reds, because they totally fail to realize that the rebels are deliberately bent on creating disturbance and are absolutely insincere in preserving peace in the country.

Student Movement

FOLLOWING the ordered dissolution of the Peiping Federation of Student Unions and the subsequent beating up of students and wrecking of college buildings by anti-Communist and anti-strike mobsters, the students of 11 universities and colleges in North China went on strike April 12 as a protest. It is said that 16,000 students are involved in the strike, the duration of which has not yet been decided. The faculty and staff of the National Peiping University also called a strike to express their sympathy for the students and their protest against mob violence.

According to press reports, 5,000 demonstrators screaming "clean up the Communists" massed before the strikebound National Peiping University. Some demonstrators rushed into the dormitory, ripping the doorman's room apart, breaking all window panes and smashing telephones, meters and fuseboxes.

In Chengtu, scores of students are reported to have been arrested and injured when several thousand students staged a demonstration in front of the office of the Provincial Government to demand rationed rice. According to the story of the military authorities, about 40 of the arrested students were found to be Communists and will be tried by court martial. The rest will be released on bail.

In Shanghai, the local military authorities are reported to be keeping a sharp watch lest the students make any trouble. It is reported that a Communist plot to stage student and labor strikes in May has been discovered.

Coup D'Etat

WHEN the Pan-American Conference was meeting in Bogota, capital of Colombia, a coup d'etat was engineered and the whole city was plunged into utter confusion and disorder. Press reports stated the coup was touched off by the assassination of a leader of the Liberal Party, the followers of which then stormed government buildings. At the time of writing it was reported that a coalition government of conservatives and liberals has been formed and the riots have subsided.

News regarding the revolt in Bogota is rather scarce. All normal cable and telephone communications with Bogota have been out of commission since the outbreak of the bloody revolt and all reports from American correspondents are channeled through US State Department facilities.

One correspondent who got his account through to the United States despite censorship said that six hours of fighting had done more damage to Bogota than would have been dealt in an air raid lasting that long.... NBC Correspondent James Christie reported that rioters used rifles, bombs and fire in their attack on the United States embassy. Eighty Americans inside fought fires and wondered wheher they would survive. He said the embassy attack was like something out of the French Revolution.

Commenting on the revolt, Secretary of State General Marshall blamed international Communism for the uprising which interrupted the Pan-American Conference and turned Bogota into an inferno of bloodlust and looting.

General Marshall said: "In the action we take here regarding the present situation, we must bear carefully in mind that this is a world affair, not merely Colombian or Latin American." He implied clearly that the Communists planned to break up the conference to embarrass him as the author of the European Recovery Plan and to try to influence next Sunday's elections in Italy.

Fight Communism

TO fight world Communism, John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign affairs expert, was reported to have proposed to Secretary Marshall the formation of an international counter-Cominform organization to "protect the free institutions of the Western world." Mr. Dulles is understood to have suggested that without the formation of an international espionage and propaganda organization, the Western powers would not be able to hold their own in the cold war. His proposal is being studied by the State Department.

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US Magazine Roundup

Far Eastern Survey

CHEN Han-seng traces the history of "Agrarian Reform in China" in his article of that name in the *Far Eastern Survey* for February 25, 1948. He says: "Already the reform has undergone four stages, and is now on the threshold of a fifth one. Briefly they may be described as follows. The first stage, 1927-1931, was for a rent reduction without any confiscation; the second, 1931-1934, rent reduction as well as confiscation of landlords' land; the third, from August 1937 to May 1946, rent reduction and confiscation of national traitors' land; the fourth, from May 1945 to October 1947, redistribution of land ownership not in equal shares; and now, from October 1947 on, the fifth stage is for an equal redistribution on a family or household basis.

"Of these five stages the first was conducted by the Kuomintang, all the rest were directed by the Communist Party. 'From a theoretical standpoint,' said Professor Wan Kuo-ting, of the University of Nanking, "the land policies of the Communists and the Kuomintang have a great deal in common. Both are based on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's idea of the equalization of land ownership and the land-to-the-tiller principle. The only difference is that while the Kuomintang favors a peaceful transference of rights from landlords to peasants, the Communists do not hesitate before a fairly drastic confiscation of the properties of wealthy landlords.... The Kuomintang, however, propose much more than they perform.'"

In pointing out the differences in agrarian reform between the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists, Mr. Chen says: "The Soviets nationalized land and redistributed only its use, but the Chinese Communists redistribute both the ownership and the use of land.... From a comparative statistical study it is shown that whereas the rich peasants in Russia generally leased land from other people for their farming, the rich peasants in China usually do the very opposite by leasing out land for rent collection. This shows a basic difference between the two countries, and illustrates how the Chinese feudal system, though now disintegrated, still obstructs capitalistic development in agriculture."

Stating that the Middle Ages system of "ownership on a large scale and cultivation on a small scale" has been operating in China since the Han dynasty, Mr. Chen condemns it as having worked havoc among the people and says, "The impact on this economy of the modern industrial world in the past hundred years has.... aggravated its inherent weaknesses."

Describing the failure of the Kuomintang in 1931 to reduce land rents in Chekiang—its only attempt at agrarian reform—as being due to the power and influence of the landlords, both inside and outside the administration, the author devotes the remainder of his article to an analysis of the Chinese Communists' land reform program. "In a recent report Mao Tse-tung condemned the earlier policy of 'distributing no land to the landlords and poor land to the rich peasants' as being ultra-left and erroneous. This stage of agrarian reform was ended in 1934 when the Chinese Red Army started its Long March to west and then to northwest Manchuria...."

Under the Communists' moderate wartime land policy, "confiscated land was distributed among the landless households, land tax was levied on a progressive scale, and the peasants were organized into various types of agricultural cooperatives. With private land property preserved and protected, this collective labor helped overcome the difficulties of small patch and scattered farming. There was a marked decrease of poor peasants and a visible increase of middle and really enterprising rich peasants. In many places both production and productivity increased."

The war disrupted the land reform program, and in rear areas landlordism became intensified under its pressure. "After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the Communists raised the question of parasitic landlords. The slogan, 'Those who work the land must own it; those who own the land must work it' was adopted...." With the resumption and spread of the Civil War and with Communist troops entering the mid-Yangtze Valley and Communist-led guerrillas spreading in southern China, an agrarian policy suited to the different conditions encountered there was drawn up which was, briefly, "equal distribution of land on a family or household basis."

Mr. Chen concludes: "Although Soviet land policy has been studied by the Chinese Communists, the land reform which they are carrying out represents an indigenous solution of their country's gravest problem.

* * *

World Report

THE March 5, 1948, issue of *The United States News-World Report* carries an article on "Troubles in US Aid to China," reported from Washington, Tokyo and Shanghai. Observations of Americans in China are given concerning the disposition of US aid to date, and of its lack of effectiveness, particularly in the military field, but no attempt is made to draw conclusions from those observations, or to editorialize.

World Report states: "The $570,000,000 fund now proposed will, if Congress approves, boost the total of American war and postwar aid to China to nearly $3,500,000,000. But all the efforts of the United States have failed to bring recovery and order to China. The inside story of what is happening in China .... is a story of what is described as corruption, waste and incompetence from top to bottom of the Nationalist Government and Army.

"One US military official in China said: 'The Nationalist troops are little more than a transportation corps for the Communists. They deliver American arms to the Communists—by surrendering or selling them—almost as fast as we turn them over to the Generalissimo.'....

"US plans for reorganizing the Chinese Army have been 'accepted' by Chinese officials, but little has been done to place them in effect. Ideas of American advisers are that a streamlined Army of 500,000 combat troops could best serve China's needs, but Generalissimo Chiang persists in keeping an Army of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 men in the field, and is trying to conscript more.... Leadership of the generals commanding the Nationalist forces is described by high US officers as 'the world's worst.' Petty jealousies and feuds among generals and military cliques prevent an effective war effort. The Communists, on the other hand, have developed a number of outstanding generals and their junior officers are said to be relatively well trained....

"By comparison (with the morale of Nationalist soldiers), morale in the ranks of Communist troops is described by US military observers as exceptionally high. Abuses on the part of officers are said to be rare. In some areas they control, the Communists have provided good administration and have won the support of the people....

"US policy in China is being steered by Secretary of State George C. Marshall, who spent more than a year there trying to bring about peace between the warring factions. The effort to persuade Nationalists and Communists to patch up their differences and form a coalition government has been abandoned. Instead, Marshall has swung US support more definitely to the Nationalist regime.... But (he) is strongly opposed to active intervention in China at this time. His view is said to be influenced by recent experience in Greece, where American military advisers are having much difficulty in persuading the Greek Army to take the offensive against the Greek guerrillas. In China, as well as in Greece, Marshall is unwilling to throw American forces into combat to do the fighting in place of native troops that have shown themselves reluctant to fight...."

The Review's English Lesson—XXVII

In the March 27 issue of the *Review* we printed a paragraph containing a large number of idiomatic expressions which we wanted you to translate into what you thought their proper meaning should be. Since that time, we have received several replies and the best answer appears below with a few of our comments on the correctness of the translation. The answers appear in parentheses; our comments are listed below the paragraph.

Republican leaders are not agreed on how to draw **the maximum profits** (as much benefit as possible) from Henry Wallace's **call to arms** (summoning). **On the face of it** (apparently), the decision **to launch** (to inaugurate) a third party was a gift direct from Wallace to **the G.O.P.** (Republican Party). But how **G. O. P. Chairman** (Republican Party Chairman) Carroll Reece convinces voters that the Administration has been **too "soft"** (too compromisable) towards Russia is the extent to which he **undoes** (cancels) Wallace's contribution to the Republicans. Mr. Reece is saying simply that Wallace is wrong **in wrapping both parties up in a single bundle of hostility** (tarring both parties with the same brush of being hostile) towards the Soviet Union. He means that only the Republicans are hostile. The effect of this **strategy** (tactics) would be to weaken the third party rather than the Democrats, since Wallace's whole movement depends on drawing pro-Russian and **"peace"** (so-called peace) votes away from Truman. Wallace's move should cause the nomination of Taft by the Republicans, and **the Ohioan's stock has gone up** (Mr. Taft has gained in prestige).

This writer has shown a very keen understanding of the meaning of this difficult paragraph, but he has made some mistakes:

call to arms—means more than merely summoning. To call is to summon, but to "call to arms" is to summon people to come prepared to fight.

on the face of it—does not simply mean "apparently." It means plainly evident, but underlying the surface meaning there is another meaning which belies the apparent fact. If you substitute "apparently" the decision was a gift to the G. O. P. If one looked beyond the surface, it was not a gift to the G. O. P.

compromisable — is not good English. It would have been better to say "too willing to compromise."

"peace" votes—one should never use the same word or a derivative of it in defining the meaning of a word, i.e., you cannot define "peace" votes by saying "so-called peace" votes. "Peace" votes are the votes of those who do not want war, i.e., those who have pacifistic inclinations.

This week we will again give you a paragraph containing idioms for you to translate. Please send us your answer.

He spoke to me in a **sugar-coated** tone of voice while he was explaining the new **wrinkles** of his plan. He explained that with proper working conditions, the workers would not threaten **a walkout.** The union would be **given the green light** to make its plans for the future, and there would be no bargaining **at the eleventh hour.** There would be a secure basis for industrial peace and **key congressional leaders** have endorsed **the framing** of such a plan. The flaws in the plan can be discounted **in the light of** willingness on the part of all concerned to compromise. I **took the occasion** of being in conference with him to **state flatly** that I hoped the union would not **fritter away** this opportunity to reach a good **working agreement** with the employers.

We ran across the following quotation on American slang in our reading and thought we would pass it on to you. It is from a book by G. H. McKnight, **English Words and Their Background.**

"The essence of slang is that it is of general dispersion, but still stands outside the accepted canon of the language. It is "a form of colloquial speech created in a spirit of defiance and aiming at freshness and novelty . . . . Its figures are consciously farfetched and are intentionally drawn from the most ignoble of sources. Closely akin to profanity in its spirit, its aim is to shock."

Below we will give you a few examples of slang words which have one thing in common, so that you may better understand how new slang words originate. A quality or attribute of an object is substituted for the thing itself.

a stiff—a corpse. One quality of a corpse is its stiffness.

flat foot—a policeman. Policemen spend a great deal of time on their feet and often become flat-footed. In this expression, an attribute is used to name the whole.

smoke-eater—fireman. Firemen, when fighting fires, often inhale or "eat" smoke.

skirt—woman. A woman wears a skirt, but analogously, men are not called "trousers."

In looking through the April 3 issue of the *Review* we found some expressions that might have seemed a bit hard to understand. They are given below with their page and paragraph, so you can read them in the context:

hitch (page 132, paragraph 2)—impediment or obstacle.

hanging fire (page 132, paragraph 3)—waiting to be acted upon.

know how (p. 132, paragraph 5)—cognizance of or close acquaintanceship with the method of doing something. Usually used in connection with industrial or technological matters. Is a shortened form of "know how to do."

In a nutshell (p. 134, paragraph 11)—briefly.

window-dressing (p. 135, paragraph 13)—an advertising display arranged to hide the real nature of what lies behind the display.

What US Papers Say

CHIANG Kai-shek's announced decision not to run for re-election in China's forthcoming presidential elections aroused much comment in the US press. Other subjects discussed in American papers included the development of Communism in Asia, the failure to reach agreement on international control of atomic energy and the Reynold's Expedition.

* * *

Chiang's Retirement

THE *Birmingham* (Alabama) *Age-Herald*, taking a sceptical view, said: "No one who has followed the Chinese situation with any degree of thoroughness is likely to take at face value the talk regarding Chiang Kai-shek's possible retirement.... It is said that Chiang will be 'flooded' with requests that he remain President. Most of this is double-talk. What is going on undoubtedly has been prearranged. There is nothing new about it, of course."

A more admiring comment on the Generalissimo's position was made by the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, which declared: "Chiang has been the target of unmeasured vilification from those outside of China who link him to the reactionary wing of the KMT. Yet there is no sound reason to doubt that he has done his utmost to combat reactionary influences. His record of undeviating resistance to the Japanese is flawless.... He seems sincerely desirous of getting out of the political mess and doing only a soldier's job."

The *New York Herald Tribune* felt that even if Chiang's declaration was to be taken seriously, "the change in government may be more apparent than real.... Despite what reservations must be made, however, there is the possibility that the election of a new President would have good results. The Generalissimo's life has been one in which he has been forced to think in military terms. He had to fight to unify China, had to fight the Japanese and then found himself in a civil war with the Communists....

"Election of a man like Dr. Hu Shih as President of China—an election that apparently is being urged by Chiang—might possibly start a chain of events that would give Nanking the popular backing it needs to win the war. Dr. Hu is a vigorous opponent of the Communists, but he also, as a firm believer in sound democratic government, is well aware of the deficiencies of the KMT. If he were given enough authority and enough help, he might be able to produce real reform in China. He certainly would look with sympathy on proposals for rural reconstruction and rehabilitation.... and he could be expected, in general, to try to conduct a government that was worthy of the backing of all patriotic Chinese. If he became President of China—not as a figurehead but as a man with power—American friends of the Chinese would have better reason for optimism than they have had for many months."

The *New York Times*: "The Generalissimo seems to indicate clearly enough the man he wants to succeed him.... In Washington Hu Shih won the highest regard; in his native land he is equally esteemed for his broad culture, unassailable patriotism and knowledge of international affairs. If he should be elected to the presidency, China would have the ablest leadership available."

* * *

Reynolds' Expedition

THE *Detroit News* had the following comment to make on the recent fiasco of Milton Reynolds' expedition to survey Amne Machin mountain: "It may be that a mountain higher than Everest lies concealed somewhere around the Asiatic back country. If the possibility is worth exploring, we should all be happier if someone other than Milton Reynolds, pen manufacturer, were to conduct the search, assuming any American must.... International relations today are in much too precarious a balance to look amiably on the antics of the kind of national who has a weakness for involvement in incidents."

* * *

Atomic Control

THE impass reached by the UN Atomic Energy Commission, explained by the Commission as being due to the unchanged and basically "unrealistic" Soviet policy was commented on by a number of US papers. They felt the world should recognize the difference between the majority of proposals for adequate safeguards and the Soviet plan. The latter, papers pointed out, suggests a treaty to outlaw atomic weapons but does not include a promise of agreement to establish an international authority with real powers to protect the world against secret atomic armament.

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said: "If the international control commission should, by some stroke of luck, learn of the warlike use of atomic energy, despite all the obstacles put in its way by Russia, the only recourse it would have under the Russian plan would be to make recommendations to the UN Security Council. It would have no enforcement authority.... It is only possible to conclude that the Russian proposals would protect Russia in the uncontrolled development of atomic energy and would be to the disadvantage and peril of every other nation in the world."

The *New York Times* said in part: "The net effect of the Soviet position is to insist that the United States throw away its existing atomic weapons before Russia will consent even to 'negotiations' on the question of what guarantees we shall receive that other nations will not then proceed to develop their own atomic weapons and be in a position to use them against us."

* * *

Communism In Asia

ON Russian aggression in Asia, the *Dallas* (Texas) *Morning News* said recently: "Across the whole face of Asia, Russian Communism is on the March. The Russians are training and backing the Chinese Communists in their Civil War. Recently they used terrorist tactics to violate Chinese aerial jurisdiction. Elsewhere in the Orient, the Russians use cheap means to gain their ends. They are boring into India.... Now Moscow has its eye on that vast treasure of raw materials—the East Indies.... Can we afford merely to look the other way as Russia tries to bring all Asia under her domination?...."

The *New York Herald Tribune* editorialized on the same subject as follows: "The threat of Communist domination of China is all too obvious and attracts much comment. The growth of Communist parties elsewhere in Asia has had little attention. The (distressing) fact is that what is happening in China today may be duplicated tomorrow in some other Oriental country. In India, where the condition of the average man is even worse than in China, the Reds seem to become more numerous every day. Even in Burma, the Communists have found discontent so that they become more and more troublesome. In the Philippines, the Communists are a factor in agrarian uprisings. In Indo-China.... and Indonesia, they are doing their best to profit from (existing) disputes.

"If the development of Communism in Asia normally was studied as a whole, instead of in segments, there might be more sound discussion of the subject. It would become apparent, for one thing, that Communism in Asia is not solely a.... military problem.... to be solved by American arms, but one in which the Communists everywhere in the Orient are doing their utmost to take advantage of hunger and disease and misery. Their aim, of course, is to win power. Their temporary expedient is to promise the people of Asia a better life. The expedient is most successful when opponents of the Reds ignore the political results of empty stomachs."

What Chinese Papers Say

THE steady deterioration in international relations and open talk about World War III were deplored by some Chinese papers. Revision of China's new Constitution and the proposed rearming of Japan were opposed.

* * *

Cold War

THE *Ta Kung Pao* called serious attention to the fact that the current international situation is fraught with dangers. 'While a cold war is being fought, preparations for a hot war is in progress. The danger of the outbreak of World War III has entered a new stage.

"The characteristic feature of this new phase is open preparations for war. Although we don't know the real intentions of Soviet Russia, the tense situation in Berlin indicates that Russia is not afraid of trouble. Even if the United States wants to start a shooting war right away, she must give serious thought to the question whether she can win the war and how postwar problems are to be solved. This is the main reason why war preparations are being made now.

"However, there have been cases where war preparations did not end in real fighting. So we should not be so dogmatic as to come to the conclusion that war is inevitable this time. Nevertheless, a spark may cause a conflagration. In the opinion of Henry Wallace, the principle of the national defense of the United States is not defense, but offense; and this principle is not designed to check Communist expansion, but to enlarge the scope of activity of the trusts. This statement fully describes the nature of the current war crisis. We admire Wallace for his keen insight and his courage to point out the danger. We believe it is still possible to prevent war.

"The United States is trying to halt the march of Communism by an offensive national defense program. When a strong leading power talks about its "security," "self-defense" and "precautions against Communism," there must be something at the bottom of such talk . . . The great powers usually have a bigger sense of security and their national defense invariably extends their natural boundaries. Toward the end of 1936, Germany and Japan concluded an anti-Communist alliance and Japan's defense against Communism was extended as far as China and Siam, thus interfering in the internal affairs of these countries. It was the same with Germany.

"The problem lies in this: War has its aims and war preparations are designed to serve definite purposes. The international war industries have more than once fabricated and circulated war rumors and created war scares so as to reap huge profits. This is one aspect of the problem.

"When an economic crisis happens or is about to happen, the ruling classes in most cases make a point of expanding the heavy industries by increasing the military budget, thereby contributing toward alleviating the unemployment situation. This is another aspect of the problem.

"When a nation produces more than it can consume at home, that nation is in need of foreign markets for its surplus commodities. The acquisition of foreign markets often calls for a display of strength. Thus war preparations are in order. This is the third aspect of the problem . . .

"The present stage is one of war preparations. However, even this talk about war has scared many people. So far as the situation in the Far East is concerned, China has neither the intention nor the ability to participate in another war. Therefore, China stands no chance whatever of benefiting from such a war. However, in the process of war preparations, militarist Japan is being helped to stage a come-back. This constitutes a most realistic threat to this country. For this reason we must oppose war preparations."

* * *

Constitution

THE *Chung Hua Shih Pao*, official organ of the Young China Party, voiced determined opposition to proposed revision in China's new constitution.

"The task of the current session of the National Assembly is to elect the president and the vice president of the Chinese Republic. Another function which the present session of the National Assembly may perform is to revise the Constitution. Since the opening of the National Assembly, we have heard much talk about revision of the Constitution. The majority of those within and outside the Government, however, have expressed themselves against such revision.

"As we know, the question as to whether a constitution is good or not depends not only on whether the provisions are perfect, but also on whether or not it suits the time and the land in question. China's new Constitution contains the views of many quarters concerned. It has been drafted to meet the actual needs of this country.

"Today, this Constitution has not yet been implemented. Still some people want to have it revised. Obviously, this demand for revision is not based on practical needs, but is pushed by a small number of people who are endeavoring to emasculate the Constitution to gain their private ends.

"In order to maintain the dignity of the Constitution which was not adopted without blood and tears, we protest against the campaign for revising the Constitution at the current session of National Assemly."

Japan

THE *Sin Wen Pao* described the news of Japan's plan to create a "Marine Security Bureau" as a great shock and pointed out that this bureau is really a disguised Ministry of Navy.

"Japan claimed to be the naval power of the Far East, and her imperialistic expansion during the past 60 years relied largely upon her naval power. Japan was ultimately defeated after her navy was destroyed. Now the Japanese government wants to rebuild the Japanese Navy.

"Needless to say, it is through encouragement given her by the United States that Japan now dares to rebuild her navy. The Strike Report recommended that Japan's heavy industries be preserved. It further recommended that Japan be allowed to build 648,000 tons of merchant shipping a year.

"Upon his return to Washington from an inspection tour in Japan, Chairman George Kennan of the Planning Commission of the State Department supported the viewpoint of General MacArthur that Japan be made the anti-Communist bastion in Asia. On the other hand, the Draper Mission is reported to have proposed that the United States do all in her power to help Japan become the workshop of the Far East. SCAP is going to abolish the system of controlling Japan through directives, in order to restore administrative freedom to the Japanese Government and make Japan a sovereign state. With such encouragement, it is only to be expected that Japan should have forgotten her status as a defeated nation and come out in the open for rearmament.

"The reason General MacArthur has been treating Japan so well is undoubtedly because he wants to use Japan as a base to fight Soviet Russia. However, in so doing General MacArthur is playing with fire. The Japanese are an ungrateful people . . . Under existing circumstances China will be the first to suffer. The Chinese Government must demand that Japan remain disarmed. . ."

Calling serious attention to the significant change in United States policy in Japan, the *Shang Pao* pointed out that Japan's fighting ability has always depended upon her gigantic production power and her foreign trade. Therefore, the rebuilding of Japan's economy would be tantamount to re-arming Japan, the paper argued.

With regard to the proposed establishment of a "Marine Security Bureau," the paper said that this new organization is obviously the beginning of the revival of the Japanese navy.

In conclusion, the paper expressed the hope that the United States will consider the matter carefully before making any final decision.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Great Variety

BRITISH THOUGHT 1947. *With an introduction by Ivor Brown. Published by The Gresham Press, New York, 1947. 456 pages. US$3.75. Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

THIS book is the second of a series published by the Gresham Press; the first was *American Thought 1947*, the third is *Latin American Thought 1947*. The object is to present the year's trend of thought in cultural and technical fields. *British Thought 1947* is made up of nearly 40 titles in all, including among others architecture, art, drama, literary criticism, education, films, international affairs, poetry, sociology and postwar reconstruction. Among the contributors represented are Julian Huxley, Bernard Shaw, J. B. Priestley, G.M. Trevelyan, Harold Nicolson, Robert Graves, Norman Angell, H.N. Brailsford and Stephen Spender. The articles are all selected from publications of the year, not written originally for this particular book; this is in fact a merit.

There is great variety of interesting thought to be found in this book. Edwin Muir for example discusses the "natural man" and the "political man," with Hemingway and D. H. Lawrence as illustrations of the "natural man." Spike Hughes discusses popular taste in music with fascinating unconventionality. G. M. Trevelyan, on history and the reader, says: "The older I get, and the more I observe the tendencies and conditions of our latter day, the more certain I become that history must be the basis of humane (that is non-scientific) education in the future." R. J. Cruikshank, writing on England of a 100 years ago, reminds us that Matthew Arnold was lamenting the loss of faith of a world that possessed.

"Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain."

Roberts Graves takes the reader back farther to the world of the Roman Empire, achieved by "divide and rule" imperialism, "a stable world"—presumably like our own—yet in one of its provinces, Judea, Christian disciples were starting out "two by two, deploring the instability of a world that was based on greed, lovelessness and the power of the sword."

Norman Angell's article "Leftism in the Atomic Age" brings us sharply to our own time. It is not conflicting interests that divide our world, but rival doctrines; and the tendency of the left is to give no room for compromise. "Is the purpose of the future world authority to uphold the true doctrine in matters of political, economic, and social faith, or is it to uphold the right to challenge the doctrines laid down by authority, to criticize and discuss and reject it? More and more the left has drifted away from this latter position of freedom toward the position that power must be used to enforce the true doctrine. This tendency endangers the basic principle upon which modern free societies have grown up.

"To put it bluntly, many in the West fear what might be done with atomic armaments by a dictator—who tomorrow may not be Stalin—or a small committee not subject to free public criticism, not subject to parliamentary check or removal, as was even such an able and popular leader as Churchill in the West."

The article on British universities by J. Mackay-Mure makes evident that the increase in the number of students is a problem, as we know it is here in China. British universities in their way, too, face the problem of government control. In China the danger to the universities comes from two sources: increased intervention by Government authority on the one hand, coercive pressure upon faculty and administration by student organizations on the other. In this light the words of Mr. Mackay-Mure are worth quoting:

"Nothing, it will be agreed, would be more disastrous for British university education than for expansion to become synonymous with control ....University autonomy is a principle of peculiar sanctity; and it is not one which would be lightly overthrown."

NOTICE

REVISION OF TELEPHONE TARIFFS

The Shanghai Municipal Government has approved the following revised telephone tariffs:

MONTHLY RATES:	*With Wall Type Tel. CN$*	*With Desk Type Tel. CN$*
Business line with allowance of 100 calls per month	900,000	980,000
Residence line with allowance of 60 calls per month	540,000	620,000
Extension station on same premises	265,000	345,000

Additional messages, in excess of monthly call allowances:

	CN$
Usage between 61 and 100 (residence), per call	9,000
Usage between 101 and 200 (business & residence), per call	9,000
Usage in excess of 200 (business & residence), per call	15,000

Note: The usage of subscribers with more than one line will be averaged so that full benefit of the allowance and of the above progressive scale of charges will be given in respect of each line.

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